

# PROSPERITY FOLLOWS SETTLEMENT IN WESTERN CANADA

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PROSPERITY

FOLLOWS SETTLEMENT

IN



WESTERN CANADA

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT PRINT

1905.

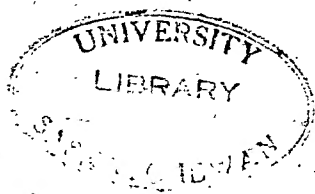




A Typical Western Farm House.



House and Barn near Modern, Man.



N.B.—The known **Wheat-Growing Area** in Western Canada is 171,000,000 acres.

Of which there is now **Under Cultivation**, 5,000,000 acres.

Present production of **Wheat** and other grains, 125,000,000 bushels.

Possible **Wheat Production** (one-fourth under crop annually), 800,000,000 bushels.

The reader will draw his own conclusion from the above. There is plenty of room for farmers in Western Canada.





Hauling Grain to the Elevators.



This is C. D. Romrils Farm, near Stirling.

LETTERS

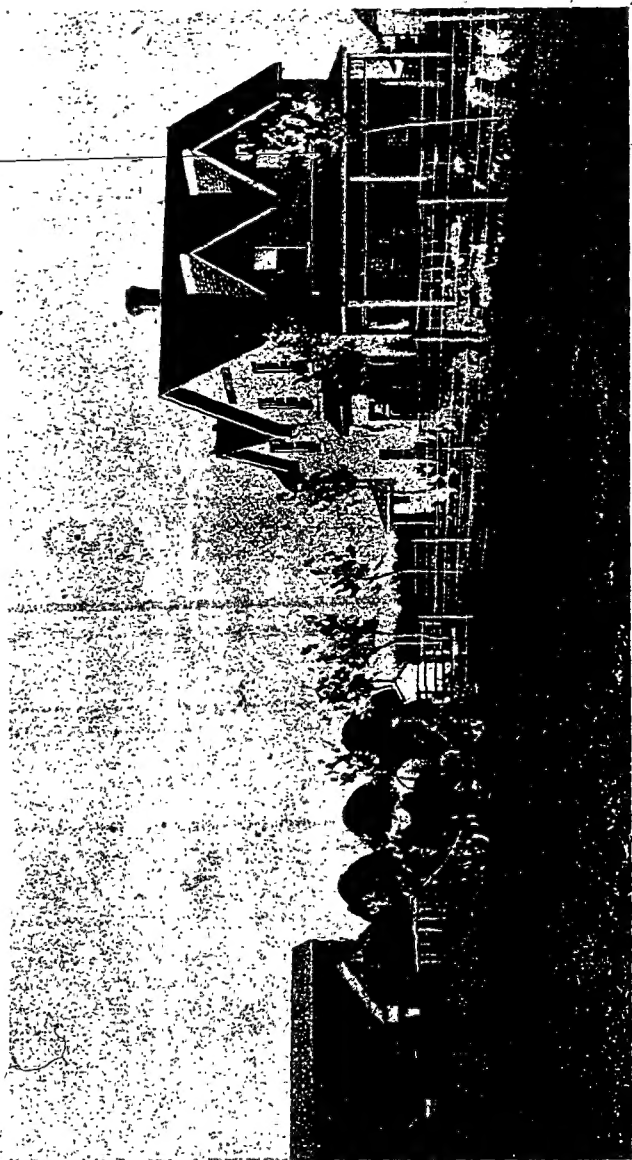
FROM

ENGLISH, SCOTCH AND  
IRISH SETTLERS

IN

WESTERN CANADA





After a few years in Western Canada.



## TESTIMONIALS FROM SCOTCH SETTLERS.

CATTLE TURNED OUT IN SPRING COME IN ROLL-  
ING FAT IN FALL.

Practical Advice as to Settling and Cropping by One Who  
Has Done Both.

Wirrill, Battleford, N.W.T., Dec. 3, '04.

Two years ago when I came up here there were very few settlers, and we had a two hundred mile journey to Saskatoon, which is our nearest railway at present, but the Canadian Northern are pushing through, and by this time next year the line will be in full working order. I arrived here about the middle of April, which is the best time for a settler to come from the old country. I entered for a free homestead and got on it. I broke up twenty acres and sowed it with oats that gave me feed for my horses. In June, which is the best time for breaking up the prairie, I broke another ten acres. This year I had forty acres in crop, six in wheat, three of barley, three of flax (linseed) and the remainder in oats. The wheat turned out all right. Barley does well here; it can be sown up to the first week in June; oats need not be sown the beginning of May. I cut oats this year that stood over five feet high.

The soil here is a fine black loam about a foot deep with a good deep clay subsoil, which makes it a good growing country. Wood is plentiful here for building, fencing and firewood. If a man is handy with an axe the house and buildings will cost him very little. Cattle do well—turn them out in the spring and they come in rolling fat in the fall. They live out up to the New Year, after that they want looking after.

The climate in the summer is an ideal one. The winters are a bit cold, but it is a dry cold, so it does not affect one the same as a moist climate.

Anyone that is not afraid of work can do better here than in the Old Country; he can own his own farm. His homestead only costs him ten dollars (£2) and he has a farm equal to the best in the Old Country as far as quality of land goes. Work is plentiful; farm hands are always scarce and wages are good, twenty, thirty and forty dollars a month and board (£7).

Anyone having two hundred pounds clear after landing, can make a good start. If your capital is small, look out a homestead and enter for it, build a house and go out and work. Come back and live on your own farm all winter.

Yours truly,

(Signed) A. NICOL.

To the Editor People's Journal, Dundee, Scotland.



Minnedosa, February 1st, 1904.

To the Agent Dominion Lands Department.

Minnedosa.

Sir,

As requested I give my experience of Canada and the N.W.T. I came out here last April from Helensburgh, Dumbartonshire, Scotland, where I had a farm rented on the Luss Estate, Loch Lomond.

I think a great deal of the country. There are chances out here for an Old Country farmer that are not to be got at home. When I came to Canada I had no difficulty in getting work I worked upon a farm near Basswood all summer, the work is a little different on a farm from the Old Country, but you soon overcome that difficulty when you are a short time on a Canadian farm. I have not got settled on a farm of my own yet, but hope to be in a homestead by the spring.

There is one thing I would like to draw your attention to. Get more of the British class of farmers to Canada and not have us coming out in penny numbers as we farmers are doing at present. If we don't take up a homestead we are at the mercy of a lot of land speculators.

If you go the right way about this difficulty you will get out to Canada the best class of British farmers.

I am sure you could get 50 young farmers out of Dumbartonshire alone and that is only one shire in Scotland. I know from experience of farming in Scotland and mixing with the farming class, that the greatest drawback for all the farmers at home is this having to come to Canada by themselves, or as I have said in penny numbers.

Young farmers and ploughman and shepherds in Scotland like to keep together as much as possible and it is by doing so that they are so successful at home in farming.

My advice to all at home if they want to come out to Canada come at once and come together and get your homesteads. Canada is the farmer's home, you have the land to work on.

I am yours faithfully,

JOHN BLACKWOOD.

### A SCOT ABROAD IN CANADA.

I take the liberty of writing a few lines about my impressions and experiences of twenty four years spent in the Canadian North West, and if it will help any person to decide if they have any intention of trying to benefit themselves, I am sure it will not be time misspent.

I had a little experience of farming both in Ireland and Scotland, and have been home since and can judge between the two countries which is best.

If any person wants to lead a free and independent life and better their position I say come west.

About twenty-four years ago the Canadian North-West was just commencing to be known as a field fit to emigrate to. We had the land boom of '81 and '82 which did more harm than good to the country, and it took years to get over it. From '82 to '92 the country almost stood still when times commenced to improve, slow but sure with a steady flow of good settlers who are building up a country second to none.

From '82 to '92 times were bad and money was scarce, and little or nothing made by farming and very little labour required.

I remember when wheat was twenty pence per bushel and cattle one penny per pound live weight, and there was no sale for land.

From '92 to '96 there was change and people commenced to have faith in the country. For the last eight years the country has advanced and there has been a steady flow of people from Britain, Eastern Canada and the United States. Land values are going up about 20% every year.

Mixed farming will be the backbone of the North-West. The saying in the old land is a little of everything, but out here it is plenty of everything. Labour is scarce, and good men get from 50 to 60 pounds per year, and board.

I remember six and eight years ago we could buy first-class land at ten shillings per acre; to-day it is worth £3 to £4 per acre without improvements, and with fair buildings and ploughed ready to crop £5 to £6 per acre.

This last summer I had a Scotch and Irish farmer working with me, and to learn the ways of the country and judge for themselves. When they saw the quantity of our number one hard wheat at threshing time, they decided to go home and sell out and come back next spring.

The people we have been getting for the past eight years have been mostly of the labouring class, but now the British farmer is turning his eyes to the North-West, and in the next few years we will get experienced farmers with capital at their back.

I would like to say a few words about the cattle embargo before I close. The landlords and the small Irish farmer do not want the embargo removed (I call it protection). Let our cattle be fed and finished for about two months to get over the sea voyage, and they will class as top Scotch beef, and just as healthy.

(Sgd.) A NATIVE of STIRLING,  
Scotland.

NO CAPITAL TWENTY YEARS AGO—HE IS NOW  
DOING SPLENDIDLY.

Lintrathen, March 28th, 1905.

I was born and raised on a dairy and horse breeding farm near Dunoon, Scotland, came to Manitoba with no capital twenty years ago when I consider Manitoba did not offer

nearly as good advantages to the farmer of means or the man coming out to work himself up to own his farm as it does today. To the man of means, he can buy a farm located to suit him, he will find railroads, schools, churches and markets equally as close to him as he will find in most parts of Scotland. To the working man, wages are higher than they have ever been which is in itself one of the best evidences of prosperity. Having no capital I worked with other men till able to get a start and it was also a great help to me in the way of experience, want of capital is not always a disadvantage to the new settler. Early in my experience I formed the idea that wheat raising alone was a wasteful and extravagant way of making a living and nothing but a country that was very fertile could produce wheat year after year, without a change or a rest. I have tried to follow a system of rotating crops, keeping as many cattle as I could conveniently handle and ~~raising a few colts every year, aiming to sell them at 3 years~~ old the making of good heavy farm horses. This plan I consider the best as a good measure of success has attended me. The great lack in this country is practical farmers, men who can farm to a system: who understand the nature of the soil they are on; who know how to breed their horses and cattle to advantage and after getting them to see that they get a chance to develop what is in them. As land can be purchased in good localities at from what the tenant farmer in Scotland would pay in two or three years for rent, I have many times thought that it must be for the lack of information that we do not have a great many more out here as there must be a great difference between being a landlord and being a tenant. I have not gone into figures because sometimes they are open to criticism but any one who can give an idea of the progress of the country for the last ten years can carry conviction.

Yours sincerely,

(Sgd.) PETER HAY.

## AN OLD COUNTRY SHEPHERD.

Has Done Well in Western Canada.

Poplar Lake, Edmonton,

28th March, 1905.

I came to this country from the north of Scotland in 1887 with a wife and five small children (the eldest being five years old). My occupation in the Old Country was a shepherd, having served Mr. John Gunn, Sebster, Caithnessshire, Scotland, in that capacity for 18 years. I was dissatisfied with my prospects and decided I would emigrate to a new country and chose Canada as offering the greatest advantages and I have no reason to regret my choice. I had no means when I left the Old Country, barely sufficient to pay my passage. Went to work on the railway where I remained until 1892,

took up a homestead in Edmonton district, and have been farming ever since in this district. I now own 480 acres of as choice land as can be had anywhere, and my four eldest boys have homesteads of their own which they can prove up and remain at home until such time as they settle down and make homes for themselves. This in itself is an incalculable advantage. I have a large family, 8 boys and 3 girls. The eldest girl is married but all the others are still at home, a condition which would be utterly impossible had I remained in the Old Country, they would have to hire out as farm labourers or something else, just as soon as they were able to do anything for themselves. I cannot say anything about Manitoba never having lived there, but I think Northern Alberta is second to none as a field for emigration to practical Scotch farmers with small means.

I come daily in contact with settlers from all lands. I do not know a settler who is not satisfied with his prospects, and I know of several who eight years ago had barely \$10.00 to enter on a homestead are today in comfortable circumstances, living in frame and even brick homes. I am of the opinion there are thousands of good practical Scotchmen would come to this country if they were thoroughly convinced of the advantages it offers them. It is not necessary for me to say anything about the climate, it is all that could be desired; in 18 years I have not seen a day I could not get out and work all day, and cattle do well when properly fed without being housed. It would take me too long to tell all I know about the country.

Yours truly,

(Sgd.) JAS. McDIARMID.

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## HOPEFULNESS AND HELPFULNESS IN WESTERN CANADA.

A Review of Farm Operations in all Branches. Success in Every Line where Energy and Care are the Watchword.

Restahig Farm, Arcola, Feb. 1, 1905.

Having resided in Eastern Assiniboia the past 16 years, possibly a few remarks from an "Auld Reekie Boy" may be acceptable to some who have yearnings to have a hand in strengthening the bonds of kinship, and bringing into closer touch the distant members of this glorious Empire of which we form a part, and, incidentally, to make a comfortable home for themselves and theirs.

Having served my apprenticeship as an engineer in Edinburgh, and working at the trade in Glasgow and United States, I came to these North West Territories at the age of 28 with the assets of knowing nothing about farming and £100 in cash. I located 70 miles from the nearest railway station, which to most people would be an unsurmountable obstacle.

Still there was no inconvenience. What struck me most was the spirit of hopefulness and helpfulness that prevailed. In four years, we got a station 38 miles distant; now we have one  $8\frac{1}{2}$ , which to most people would be too far. Yet there is no inconvenience as the waggon roads are good; we can drive in an hour to town, and, in hauling grain, we make two trips a day and can average 70 bushels to the load. That is what we are doing now, in the middle of winter, with sleighs.

Possibly the next question of interest is, what success has been obtained? Now we have a clear title to 320 acres arable and 480 acres grazing land, with stock enough for same, a nine-roomed stone house with all modern conveniences, large stone granary, and we propose to substitute for log and lumber stables this summer a stone barn. Would have no trouble in getting £4,000 for present holdings.

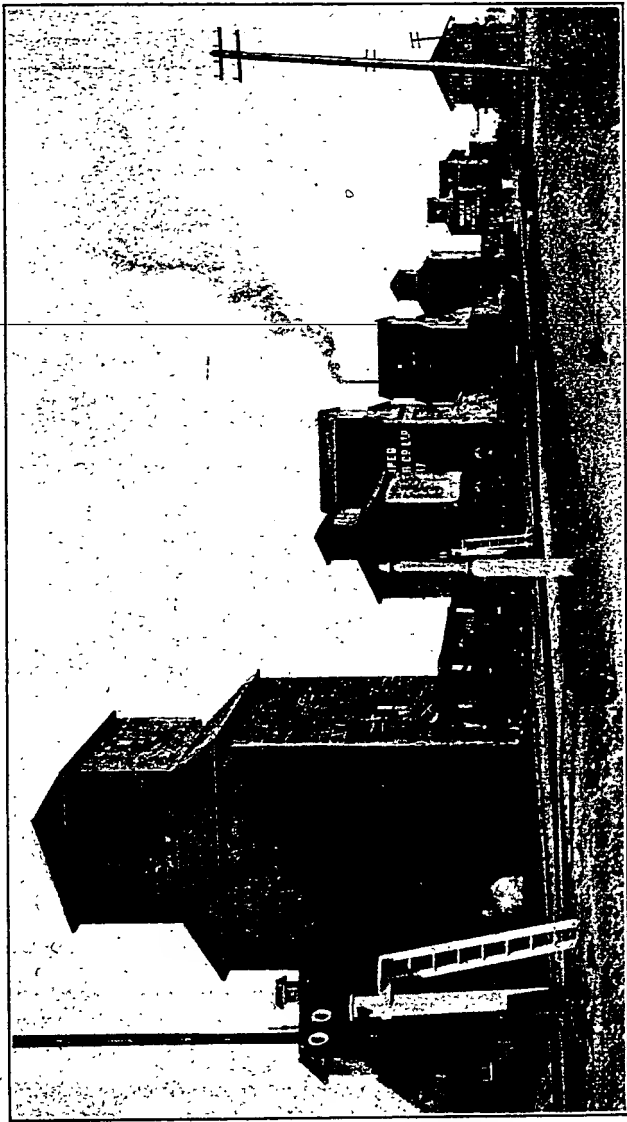
We have also lived a very comfortable life; have been home in Edinburgh twice, and took in the World's Fair at Chicago, besides other pleasantries. Though we do not have week ends here and there as is so common in Scotland, we have pure air, wholesome food which makes one feel that he can enjoy life, good schools, churches, etc., in fact we are as much up to date as in the best rural districts in Scotland.

The next question, Who should immigrate? is rather a hard one as the most unlikely often succeed. However one must have stick-to-it-iveness enough to make a home of it. Any one going from Edinburgh to England or Ireland takes some time to become acquainted with the ways there, and the same applies to Canada. We have today in this settlement Edinburgh dairy hands, van men, etc., who were anything but satisfied at first, but who are more than satisfied after a year's residence here, and who are making a competency for themselves which they could never obtain there, and besides leading a stronger and better life. There is a good opening also for farmers' sons with a little capital. Good improved farms are selling for from £2 to £4 per acre, which, if they yield a return as I have found these past two years, should prove a good investment.

In 1903 I marketed 4,300 bushels of wheat which yielded a return of £530, in 1904 I expect to market the same amount, wheat being 1s. higher will bring in a return of £770. All my expenses and taxes will not amount to £100, the latter being very light—£1 per 160 acres for roads and 32s. per 160 acres for schools.

Wages for experienced farm hands are £5 per month for eight months (summer) and £3 per month winter with board in both cases. Inexperienced hands should not expect, and cannot get, steady work for anything but small wages, £18 per year with board would be about their rate.

Possibly some may say that the opportunities for success are not so great as in the early years. I consider them greater as the net-work of railroads which the present Government has put through, also the Grain Inspection and Weighing Acts have advanced the country tremendously. Anyone who



Elevator and C.P.R. Station, Indian Head.

was in the country in the 80's or early 90's has no conception of the state of affairs at the present time.

The month of June is a very good time to come; business of all kinds is then very brisk. Haying starts in July and harvest in August; threshing, which is all finished up on the fields, starts in latter end of September or October.

The regularity of the seasons is rather phenomenal. Seeding, on an average, starts from 5th April till 15th; harvest, 15th August till 30th, and the ground starts freezing from the 5th to 10th November.

When in Edinburgh, this summer, I found McKay Brothers, Shipping Agent, Hanover St., very well posted on conditions in Canada, and I know by experience that they take great pains in making best arrangements possible for intending emigrants.

(Sgd.) JOHN McLAREN.

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John McKechnie Says if the Farmers of Scotland Only Knew the Country Western Canada Really is, One-half of them would be There in a Short Time.

Weyburn, Assa., November 7th, 1904.

I, as a native of Islay, Argyllshire, where your paper has a large circulation, would like to give an account for the benefit of some of your readers, who may have a desire to come to the Canadian Northwest, of my impressions of the country.

I came in here three years ago from North Dakota, U.S.A., and I selected a homestead eight miles south of the town of Weyburn. At that time I was three miles outside of the settlement, and I thought the country would not be settled for many years to come. I was not here three months when people were coming from all parts, and taking up homesteads all around me.

I considered 160 acres to be too small, and I purchased an additional 160 acres at three dollars per acre. I broke forty acres the first year, and I sowed it into flax. It averaged twenty bushels per acre and I sold it for ninety-five cents per bushels. I ploughed the same in the fall, sowed it in wheat next spring, and when threshed it averaged twenty-six bushels per acre. I broke forty acres more and I put it all in wheat. On the sod it averaged eighteen bushels per acre, and on what had been ploughed the second time, it averaged twenty-six bushels per acre.

If the farmers in Scotland would only see this rich land the half of them would leave there and come out and get their share of it. Any young man with small means, say three hundred dollars, can make a good home for himself inside of three years; and as a field for home-seekers this country is all right for the man who has enough grit in him to build a home with all that happy word implies.

The best time to leave Scotland is in the month of March.



so as to be out when the spring opens in April. A settler will then be able to get in a crop of flax the first summer, and thus pay expenses. The soil is rich and the climate although cold in winter is very healthy. The air is always clear, dry and bracing, and close sultry days such as are often experienced in Scotland are unknown.

All men do not succeed in the Northwest, but I can say this much that if a man cannot succeed in the Northwest it is either through his fault or misfortune, because the natural conditions to bring prosperity and contentment are all here. If a man is not built to stand good natural conditions, he might as well be in one part of the world as the other.

I am, etc.,

(Signed) JOHN McKECHNIE.

~~TRAVELLED ROUND THE WORLD—SAW NO PLACE  
LIKE CANADA.~~

Tetlock P.O., Assa., Feb. 10th, 1904.

I was brought up on the estate of Lord Polwarth, Mertoun, St. Boswells, Scotland, and came to Canada in 1880 with no money and no friends. I worked in Ontario for two months and then on the Canadian Pacific Railway, then under construction, gradually working west to Manitoba. In 1885 I went to Australia and stayed there eight months, being disappointed in that country. We have a good winter in Canada and no winter in Australia. I have tried both and believe in the saying of Lord Brassey that perpetual summer was not good for a man of a Northern race if he wished to be in the best of health. I returned to North Western Canada and started raising cattle the first winter with fifteen head and kept on increasing from these and buying as I could afford till I had 300 head of grade Shorthorn cattle which was as many as I could profitably handle owing to scarcity of labor. I did no dairying but relied entirely on my beef for my income, the fat cattle were sold for export to England and left a good margin of profit. These cattle were never fed inside but always outside on the snow and fed entirely on wild hay and fattened on the grass and shipped in September. The new Canadian Northern Railway comes near to me now and I have homesteaded and bought 1,120 acres and I am now growing wheat and oats and feed for cattle. I have had a good crop every year and a good garden potato grows better here than in Scotland. And I have grown onions from seed 13½ in. in circumference sown on the first day of May and taken up on the 15th day of September. I have travelled all around the world and I have seen no place like the Canadian Northwest for a poor man to make a home with the good soil we have here. There is a living awaiting every man who cares and more than a living and the increase in the value of his land makes a handsome addition to his income.

Yours truly,

(Signed) WM. PATERSON.

Tetlock P.O., Assa., Canada.



## FARMING AT HORSE HILLS.

### Mr. Alex. McLay Tells of His Experiences.

Born in Kincardineshire, Scotland, emigrated to Canada 1867; came to Manitoba 1873; moved to Dakota 1882; arrived overland in Edmonton May 16, 1889, with five oxen, one cow, a sack of oatmeal and some other necessities, also one waggon, plough, harrows, mower, some tools and \$50 in cash. This is a very brief statement of my earlier experiences. When I reached Edmonton I took up a homestead at Horse Hills. I lived on it for fourteen years. I sold the homestead a year ago last spring for \$4,000. Previous to selling out, I had bought a half section of land and had over 200 acres under cultivation on it when I sold. One year ago I bought another half section for \$4,700. The whole section is now fenced with wire, has good buildings, a full equipment of up-to-date machinery, good horses, cattle, hogs and poultry, and is all clear. I also own a coal mine on Sturgeon. This is now being operated and is turning out a first class quality of coal which sells at \$1.50 per ton at the mine.

I have roamed round the world a good deal, but never found a place that suited me like the Edmonton district for mixed farming. I consider the Edmonton district the "bull's eye" of the Dominion. Any person who cannot make a good home here is no good anywhere.

I knew very little of farming when I arrived here, so I subscribed for the *Nor'-West Farmer* and lots of other papers and carefully read all. If I saw any farmer making good headway, I made him a visit occasionally and got many pointers in that way.

I have done my own blacksmithing for years and have taught the boys to do all work wanted on the farm. In clearing 300 acres a good deal of heavy brush had to be cleared and many breakages occurred. I saved considerable time and money in doing my own blacksmithing and on stormy days made it a point to repair all breakdowns and make many new extras. So no time was lost when making a start at anything. A good start means a good deal. Every farmer ought to make a blacksmith's outfit with a good workshop, also a wind-mill or tread power and do all his own crushing at home. This will give the boys a chance to develop any mechanical ability they may have and help to make them stay on the farm, which provides "the most honorable, the most noble and the most healthful employment of man."

Lord Selkirk was a far-seeing man when he predicted that Western Canada would yet have a population of 30,000,000. We know today that the noble lord spoke well within the mark.

He heard from afar the muffled tread  
Of millions yet to be—  
The first low dash of waves where yet  
Shall roll the human sea.

Yellow fields of golden grain and domestic cattle on a thousand hills will soon cover the vast plains where formerly the bison and wild Indians roamed. "Wha, Wha!" The eyes of the world are looking today to Western Canada for homes, and the Edmonton district is getting a large number of the backbone and sinew of the British Empire and the world at large. This district has, I think, everything necessary for people to make good homes—good soil, water, timber, healthful climate, no blizzards, good schools, churches and hospitals.

When I settled down to farm I commenced dairying on the old fashioned system. But I soon changed over to the new after reading the numerous reports of experimental stations, agricultural colleges, farmers' institute lectures and testimonials of level-headed, shrewd farmers, who all declared that the hand power separator had come to stay. I bought a separator and have been turning out gilt-edged butter ever since, which has always commanded the highest price. If I had to go back to the old system, I would quit the business at once.

I went into raising hogs, also on the old system of penning them up. But I soon found out that there was little profit in that way. So I fenced up a pasture where I had plenty of water and shade, sowed brome grass, timothy, and sometimes wheat and beardless barley. With a little grain hogs kept this way pay well. I found out that growing pigs like a ration of coal the first thing in the morning, so I always fed them some regularly and never have any sickness among them. Here is where my coal mine comes in all right.

I have always kept a flock of sheep until the last year, and I have found no better paying animal on the farm. Before I went in for farming on a somewhat large scale, I used to divide my homestead in two fields. After I had cropped my new land several years I found I was raising more weeds than grain. So I summer fallowed and turned on the sheep and they cleaned off the weeds entirely and distributed their manure evenly over the whole field. The result was 51 bushels of No. 1 hard per acre. I had more satisfaction and more profit from this method of farming than any other system I have tried. Any farmer who adopts this system will make more money on 160 acres, and always keep up the fertility of the land, than he will if he farms double the area.

I have always kept poultry and also find them profitable. I always sell fresh eggs, supplying private families and getting the top price.

I always keep a bunch of cattle, and have found it easier to raise them in the Edmonton district than in any other place where I have been. Instead of setting fire to my straw stacks, I convert them into beef. We have no blizzards, and the cattle winter at the straw stacks and come out in good shape in the spring if given plenty of water. I only stable milking cows and calves.

A company of us farmers have purchased a pure bred Percheron stallion and are going in for raising heavy horses.

It takes no longer to raise a good colt than a cayuse, but when you sell it you get a good price. The days of the cayuse for farming purposes are numbered, and the farmer who uses them will fall behind in the race for wealth. No country requires more good stallions today than Western Canada. Thousands of miles of railroads are waiting to be built, and millions of acres of land to be broken up. The heavy horse is what will be required and will command a good price for years to come. When the G.T.R. reaches far away Edmonton I expect to be able to supply heavy horses to build through the mountains to the coast.

"The farmer who keeps up-to-date in his methods is the man who makes money. He runs his farm exactly as the merchant runs his store or the manufacturer his factory; he adopts labor saving methods; he stops wastes and utilizes so far as possible all his by-products."

ALEX. McLAY.

John Bertie Advises Scotch Ploughmen to Come to Western Canada, and Assures Them they can Succeed Every Time.

I came to Manitoba with Mr. Adamson's party of Scotch ploughmen in December, 1901. The first year I earned over \$200.00, and the second year nearly \$400.00. I have a homestead near Sheho Station, Assiniboia, with 35 acres ready for crop this year; a small house and a stable, one yoke oxen and \$400 cash in the Union Bank. I consider my homestead (160 acres) worth, at least \$1,000.00. Last fall I earned \$50.00 a month and the past winter I got \$45.00 a month working in the lumber camps. I came from Easter Gage, near Dundee.

Scotch ploughmen of steady habits and willing to work can succeed in this country every time.

Yours truly,

(Signed) JOHN BERTIE.

Malby P.O., Assa., 28 March, 1905.

### HAPPY AND CONTENTED.

Frank Coles, of Ayrshire, Scotland, Advises His Countrymen to Come Out by the Thousand and Take Up the Free Lands of Western Canada, Where they can Soon Become Well Off.

Moffat P.O., Assa., N.W.T., 26th Feb., 1904.

I will just say I came from Beith, Ayrshire, Scotland, in Sept., 1898. I am married and have ten children. I was 14 years Instructor to the Ayrshire Yeomanry. When I came here I knew little of farming. We took up a homestead and purchased a cow. I have today about 50 head of cattle, several Berkshires, and grow Preston wheat. We are all

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Cutting Wheat Indian Head, Assiniboia.

happy and contented, and can strongly recommend Canada to any of our friends at home. Nine persons came out to me last year and I found places for every one of them. This is the country for men who are willing to work and are not afraid to rough it. We don't want any other class here. Men who have a little capital should hold on to it until they get some experience of the country before buying land. We have land here suitable for grain growing, mixed farming, ranching or fruit growing. What may suit one, may not suit another, tastes, you know, differ. I know there are many men in Ayrshire who find it difficult to make ends meet. Should they think of making a change let them try Canada. Men who have families could not do better elsewhere. The laws of this country are similar to those of the old country. We are under the same flag and we have a glorious future before us. Come before all the best land is taken up and secure 160 acres free. Come in your thousands, there is room for all.

Yours truly,

(Sgd.) SERGT.-MAJOR FRANK COLES

(Late 28th Hussars).

### LIVES WELL AND COMFORTABLY.

John Brown Gives a Sensible View of Farming in this Country.

In Ten Years He Increased His Capital in Straight Farming Operations from \$1,500 to \$12,000, Over \$1,000 a Year.

Innisfail, Alberta, Canada.

Nov. 7th, 1904.

In the hope that my experience in this part of Canada may be helpful to some who are looking for a home in this fair land, I pen you a few lines giving my history in part since coming to this country, a little over twenty years ago. I was born and educated in the city of Glasgow, Scotland, coming to Canada with my parents when eleven years old. My father worked on the Canadian Pacific Ry. for two years, making enough money in that time to start farming. We selected this part of Alberta (which was seventy miles from a railway) as the best for our purpose; bought a few cows, team, waggon, plow, mower, etc., built a log house and stable and in a short time had a comfortable home.

Ten years ago I married and started for myself on a quarter section (160 acres) of free grant land. Had a team, wagon, plow, harrows, and a few cows, all of which, including land, would be worth about \$1,500 or £300. We milked the cows sending the cream to the creamery, increased our output each year, raised some grain and, as a result, today, I have 640 acres of first-class land, well watered and timbered, all fenced, 100 acres under cultivation, some of which is in grass; all necessary implements, such as seed drill, binder, mower and rake, waggons, plows, harrows, sleighs, buggy, etc.; ten fine

horses, twenty head of cattle, some pigs and poultry. Have a good frame house, stone foundation, plastered inside, painted outside; good stabling for a hundred head of stock, the total valuation being \$12,000 or £2,400. We milk from twenty to thirty cows, separating the cream from the milk with a Mellotte separator; we feed the skim milk warm to the calves adding a little linseed (boiled), and also some ground oats; keep my steers until they are three years old, finishing them on a grain ration. I realize an average of \$50 per head. I thresh from 1,500 to 2,500 bus. of grain each year, principally oats, barley and a little wheat. A good deal of this I grind for feed, the balance finding a good market. We have always lived well and comfortably; our family has increased by seven, also our expenses. I keep a man all the year and a girl when we can get one.

Any intelligent man, with a little capital to begin with, say from \$500 to \$1,000 (£100 to £200), and willing to work, can soon make a comfortable home here. A free grant of 160 acres is given by the Government and railway and other lands can be bought on very reasonable terms. A team and waggon, plow, harrows and a few cows will make a good start. The cows can be milked and the cream sent to the Government creameries, which pay from 15 to 20c. per pound for butter, two-thirds being paid monthly, the balance being paid at the close of the summer and winter seasons. It will be seen that an income can be derived at once while some land is being prepared for crop. As much land as possible should be broken the first year in June or July and disc harrowed in the fall or spring until a good seed bed is made. Land prepared in this way will yield immense crops. Young men and women of the right stamp can find steady employment at good wages.

(Signed) JOHN BROWN, Jr.

### HIGHLANDER HIGHLY PLEASED WITH WESTERN CANADA.—PRAIRIES WITH THRIVING HERDS OF CATTLE.

Work Here but a Pastime Compared to the Drudgery on the  
Worn Farms of the Old Country.

December 1st, 1904.

A few words from Alberta will be of interest to those Highlanders who intend to emigrate next spring and make their home in our sunny province.

Those who have never left their native Isle can scarcely imagine that the North West Territories of Canada have yet millions of acres of fertile soil still unoccupied, unfenced and dykeless, marked off only by the surveyors' stake indicating the boundaries of the Free Homesteads of 160 picturesque and fertile acres which are awaiting the thousands who are

flocking in yearly and claiming what the Dominion Government of Canada offers to every male person of 18 years of age and upwards, who industriously take possession of their prairie home. Labour seems but a pastime to many compared with the hard work and unattractive drudgery of the average "Old Country" farm.

Thousands have come into Alberta since I, ten years ago, planted my first log house on an uninhabited portion near the banks of the Red Deer River, where the trail of the buffalo was still seen like thread lines stretched on the rolling prairies, where the bones of the dead lay bleaching in the sunshine as memories of a past generation and race. Now these prairies are occupied with thriving herds of domestic cattle and fields of the finest grain the world can produce in season, laid out and fenced so that none can doubt but that success and prosperity have followed settlement wherever the spirit of determination to succeed has taken possession of the land.

One of my neighbours eleven years ago had only a single cow and his newly acquired homestead, he now is independent with over 50 head of cattle, 480 acres of land as well as good buildings and all the necessary farm machinery. I may also add he was only a city carpenter.

But this does not say that some capital to commence work with and occupy a farm home, is not needed. In every instance capital will be found desirable to attain more rapid success.

Clerks, shop-keepers and others whose occupation is of a similar nature are not expected nor desired in numbers, but every young man used to manual labour who has a desire to better his station in life with little or no hope of doing so at home, will do well to consider the freedom and independence of a free farm and home in Canada.

This country has yet room for thousands more.

I am, yours, etc.,

(Sgd.) COLIN THOMSON.

#### SUTHERLANDSHIRE SCOTCHMEN SATISFIED.

I came to the North-West from Sutherlandshire, Scotland, in April 1891, and settled on my homestead immediately. I had no previous experience of farming or carting for stock, and had never had the handles of a plough in my hands before.

I started on my homestead with a yoke of oxen, one cow, a plough, a waggon and about £10 in cash. During the first year I built a house and stable, and broke five acres.

I am well pleased with the climate, as my family enjoy the best of health. I am more than satisfied with my success as I own four hundred and eighty acres of land, of which I cultivate one hundred acres, which yield a satisfactory crop. I have eight horses, fifty cattle, twenty hogs, and all the implements required in mixed farming.



From this it may be seen that anyone making an earnest effort may make a good home for himself and family, even when he has very little means to start with.

Yours truly,

Deer Park, Jan. 30th, 1904.

HUGH MACKAY.

Any one who makes an Effort is Certain to Succeed in Western Canada.

Dear Sir,—I left Sutherlandshire, Scotland, in 1888, having had no experience in farming, and after spending a year in looking for a good location, I decided to settle in Saskatchewan in the vicinity of Prince Albert, as I found the soil the best adapted for agriculture, and the possibilities for mixed farming exceptionally good.

During the time I was looking for a location, I spent nearly all my money, so that when I went to my homestead, I had very little left after buying a yoke of oxen.

Now I own 480 acres of land, 80 acres of which are in crop. I have built a house valued at £200, and out-buildings to the value of £80. I have 50 head of cattle, 12 sheep, 7 horses, and all modern implements required on a farm. This year the crop, which was not as large as usual, consisted of 800 bushels of wheat, 1100 bushels of oats, 500 hundred bushels of barley, and a large crop of potatoes, which are always a very successful crop.

From my experience and the result of my efforts to make a home for myself and family, I am positive that anyone from the United Kingdom, who makes an earnest effort will meet even greater success than I have, since conditions have changed during the last ten years and they are more favorable to the new settler. Everything raised on the farm finds a ready market and can be sold at a good price.

It would make it much easier for a settler if he had a few hundred pounds and spent it with due care in material for his homestead. However, there is ample opportunity for those who have little means to obtain work at good wages under experienced farmers, learning the methods of farming employed in this country and gaining money to enable them to go on their own homesteads in comfort.

NORMAN M'LEOD.

Willoughby, January 30th, 1904.

## PREFERS CLIMATE OF WESTERN CANADA TO SCOTLAND.

The following statement is made and signed by Mr. John Graham, of Carberry, Man. It speaks for itself and pointedly.

9th March, 1904.

I came to this country from Selkirk, Scotland, in 1890, with a very small capital. Being a farmer's son, I was an

experienced hand at Old Country farm work, both crop and stock, but hired out with a farmer here for a year so as to unlearn what was necessary of Old Country ways and learn something of what was required of the new. I then rented for five years and farmed on my own account. Afterwards I bought 320 acres near Carberry, 106 miles west from Winnipeg on the C.P.R. main line. Since then I have purchased a quarter-section, and now own 480 acres, a frame house and farm buildings for stock and farm implements

I am a married man and employ 2 hired men. Last year (1903) I had about 320 acres in crop; 220 acres of wheat from which I had 4,300 bushels; about 90 acres in oats and barley; about 80 acres summer fallow and 90 acres in pasture. I have 54 head of cattle, 26 of them being pure-bred short-horns, 4 newly imported, and 14 horses of which 3 are imported Clydesdale stallions.

I prefer the "below zero" of Western Canada to the rain of Scotland, and am in every way satisfied with the land of my adoption.

(Sgd.) JOHN GRAHAM.

A Clerk in Scotland Succeeds in Western Canada and Speaks Highly of the Country.

Winnipeg, Dec. 15th, 1904

I came to this country in the summer of 1895 from Stirling, Scotland, and when I arrived at Neepawa and started out from the railway station to look for work my capital was represented by the munificent sum of 10 cents. After the work of the harvest and threshing, I went up to the Dauphin country and made entry for a fairly good homestead. Since then my circumstances have gradually improved until at the present time I find myself in a position to visit my old home in Scotland, to which I am now on my way, intending to return in time for seeding next spring. I consider the prospects for young men from the Old Country to be very bright indeed, especially so for farm servants, although farming experience is not absolutely necessary. As for myself, I knew nothing of the work having been employed a clerk from the time I left school till coming to this country.

Yours truly,

(Sgd.) JAS. HENDERSON.

#### A RENTER IN SCOTLAND—AN OWNER IN CANADA —HIS OWN LANDLORD.

The same Equal Rights to Rich and Poor in Western Canada, no one favored because of cloth—The rent of a farm in Scotland will Buy one out and out in this Country, and make the settler his own Landlord.

Iffley, Farm, Floral, Saskatoon, N.W.T. 10 Dec. 1904.

The land is the most important question. Its fertility, and easy working are certainly marvellous. I have no hesi-



Farm of Mr. Holden, Indian Head.

tation in corroborating the statements issued by the Canadian Government on this subject. Root crops grow with very little attention, to an enormous size and very prolific. The free gift of a homestead is a generous offer and should be an inducement to the man of small means; it will lead to independence and comfort, if not to great riches. It is quite true that you have to "hustle" especially if your means are scant; but I would ask what prospects have you to start farming in the Old Country without money? One year's rent for a farm in Scotland, half the size of one you get here as a gift, would enable you to make a decent start. As a matter of fact you can start on much less, but you have to work. There are few half holidays, nor do you feel the need of such relaxation, when you work making a home for yourself. The laws in this country will surprise an Old Countryman, especially the "game laws". The labourer and M.P. have equal rights and may be seen deer hunting together. When I go to the bush for wood, I take my gun and bring home grouse, hare, rabbits, etc. What would I get for this at home? 30 days.

The severity of the winter which is so much dreaded, is not nearly so bad as pictured. The last winter was one of the severest on record yet I preferred it to a winter in Scotland. The complete absence of damp; the bracingness of the climate multiply the effect of low temperature. I worked every day last winter and very often till 4 a.m., and as much as 50 hours overtime in a week.

Some friends may wish to know my personal prospects. Well, I am very pleased and satisfied. The more I see of the country the more I like it, and rather than say more of myself will take the liberty of quoting the following from the *Saskatoon Phoenix* of Oct. 27th.

"Mr. M. Cameron of Iffley Farm has purchased three good heifers from Mr. E. S. Nicholson. This with several grade cattle make him (Mr. Cameron) the owner of one of the best herds in the district which is certainly a great credit to a newcomer. Recently I visited at Mr. Cameron's and Mr. McLean's, both Highland Scotch emigrants, and was agreeably surprised at the progress made by them; houses, barns, wells, etc., all indications of perseverance. This is the class of immigrants required in this country."

Thanking you in anticipation,

Yours gratefully,

(Sgd.) MARDO CAMERON.

PLENTY OF CHURCHES—GOOD SCHOOLS—GOOD  
TEACHERS.—SCOTCHMEN WELL PLEASED  
WITH WESTERN CANADA.

Hillburn, N.W.T., Nov. 3rd, 1904.

I came here with very little capital. I got a second free grant of 160 acres from the Government of as good land as there is between Forres and Elgin, and you all know that is as good farming country as can be found in Scotland. You

can see in the above I have 320 acres of land, and it took me a little time to get it all under cultivation. When it was accomplished, it gave me very good returns and encouraged me to buy more land, which I did, I now own 1,280 acres of as good land as could be found anywhere in Scotland, and my boys can have free grants of land when they are 18 years of age, as some of them are now. I will further say that the value of the land I hold is now from £4 to £5 per acre. I consider the time is not far distant when it will be worth £10 per acre. Cattle can be raised at very little expense, and they pay well which I know by experience. I raise and sell yearly. The native grass is rich and fattening for cattle and horses. The land is also easy cultivated, just like meadow land; millions of acres of land without wood, if you so desire, or with a little wood if so required. I may say that quite a number of the men that started farming in this country when I did have sold their farms and retired, just men in the prime of life. I may say that the average yield of wheat on land well cultivated runs from 25 to 40 bushels per acre, oats from 50 to 75 bus., barley from 40 to 50. Land that was cropped 21 years ago will give equally as good a crop now as it did then with no manure. I had a very good crop this year and a large acreage under crop. We are getting very good prices for our wheat, from 3 shillings and eight pence to 4 shillings per bushel. I advise any easterner that wants to better himself the Canadian Northwest is the place to come to. When you are plowing, you are plowing your own farm, and no rent, and only half of the school taxes. You can see what I have done with very little money. I had but little experience in farming until I came here and went right on my own farm, and it paid me well. If any farmer comes here that has experience and a little money, and makes up his mind to work, he will do well in this great Northwest. It is dry and a healthy climate. My farm is situated between two railways, 6 miles one way and 7 miles the other way. Any man that comes out here with a little money, takes up a farm, and attends to his work, will get on very well, and in the course of 10 or 15 years I think he will have as much as will keep him the balance of his life. I have made out of this year's crop a good, round sum of money. There is another thing—that is schools. Very good schools and good teachers, and plenty churches close, so there is nothing wanting.

I may say that I am of the mind of going over to see Scotland some time this winter if I can get away. Any one that wants to see me about farming in the Northwest of Canada, I will be pleased to meet, and answer his questions.

(Signed) ALEX. STEWART.

### DID BETTER THAN HE EXPECTED.

He Would Not Think of Returning to Scotland.

Virden, Man., Sept. 17, 1903.

I came to Manitoba in Dec. 1902. We travelled in tourist cars and were furnished good meals at a very moderate charge.

I was guaranteed a situation with a farmer at 200 dollars the first year and board and lodging, but I made better than that.

Manitoba is a fine country and I would not think of returning to Scotland, except on a visit. I have homesteaded 160 acres in the Moose Mountain country, Assiniboia. The district is well settled. The land is clay loam and fuel is near by. My place is 6 miles from New Hope station and is worth \$800. It will only cost me £3 in dues. To Scotch ploughmen I would say "Come to Manitoba, boys" and also. Come with one of Mr. Adamson's parties if you can. You will never regret arriving in this country. I came from Keith, Hall Fowlie, Easter, Loches, Dundee.

Your obedient servant,

WILLIAM DUFFUS.

### SCOTCH PLOUGHMEN PLEASED WITH WESTERN CANADA.

A party of Scotch ploughmen who came to Western Canada were asked the following questions:—

- (1) Do you like the country and climate?
- (2) Do you consider your prospects better here than in Scotland?
- (3) Would you advise Scotchmen ploughmen to come here?
- (4) What amount do you expect to earn next year?

The answers without exception were all favourable to Western Canada, all stating that they liked the country and climate. Their prospects were better than in Scotland as in a few years they would be their own masters. They expected to earn from \$250 to \$300 the next year, and they would advise their fellow countrymen and others to come to Western Canada. Amongst others who replied were the following with their answers:—

### SUPERIOR TO SCOTLAND.

Swan River Valley, Sept. 7th, 1903.

I came here in the spring of 1901, having previously farmed in Berwickshire, Scotland, for 20 years.

Although my rent there was not exorbitant I practically lost all my capital, principally through bad seasons, and the great reduction we had to suffer in prices from the introduction of foreign beef and mutton with the low price of grain. So having a family of six, which included three boys, I came out here at the end of the lease of my farm with a very limited sum of money. I on arriving bought half a section (320 acres) of Hudson Bay Company land, with a very small portion of it clear. I and my eldest boy took up homesteads also. We then started to clear the H.B. Co. land, and have now 100 acres in crop, 75 acres wheat, and the balance oats and barley, and very good wheat, oats and barley it is. I am busy cutting same at the moment of writing.

On coming here I saw at once the great possibilities of this district for mixed farming, so got a few cows, heifers and steers as a start, and also, as we say in Scotland, to have two strings to my bow should anything happen my grain crop. They are doing well as there is plenty of natural grass, and hay for the cutting. As my herd increases I intend grazing them on the homesteads which are admirably adapted for the purpose.

Now, in a word, this is the best mixed farming district I ever saw. The land is very good, will in fact grow anything, and being rolling and intersected by rivers and ravines, the natural advantage is exceptional.

I am very well pleased with my location, and to all who read this I do not say come and locate. I have not been here long enough, but I do say come and see and do not fear the Canadian winter; it is all myth (its severity), such glorious winters as the last two I never passed in the Old Country, in fact the country is all around much superior to Scotland.

(Sgd.) SIMON HUNTER.

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### PROSPECTS BETTER THAN IN SCOTLAND.

Mr. A. Cummings, Deloraine, Manitoba, formerly of Aberdeen, Scotland, states that the climate of Western Canada is not too warm in summer and not too cold in winter. He would advise settlers to come in May and pay their own passage. He considers his prospects better than in Scotland, and is engaged for six months as a ploughman for \$150.

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### NEVER WAS IN BETTER HEALTH.

Mr. Wm. Beedie, Deloraine, Man., formerly of Edsell, Forfarshire, says that he would advise any ploughman who wants to be his own boss to come to Western Canada. He can be his own master far sooner than in Scotland.

Mr. Beedie likes the country and the climate, and says he never was in better health. He is taking up a homestead as his prospects are excellent.

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### COUNTRY FINE—CLIMATE ALL RIGHT.

Mr. Wm. Edgar, of Virden, Man., formerly of Guthrie, Forfarshire, Scotland, says he likes Western Canada and thinks the country fine and its climate all right too. He considers his prospects better in Canada than they were in Scotland. He would advise Scotch ploughmen to come to Western Canada. He expects to earn about 250 dollars next year.

Mekiwin P.O., Gladstone, Man.

Aug. 2nd, 1904.

Dear Sir,

I came from Ontario to Manitoba in 1878 having originally come from Scotland. I took up my present place as a homestead and commenced farming in the west.

With the help of my five boys we worked the farm and have since bought five quarter-sections of land having formerly secured the homestead and preemption.

We have under cultivation about 400 acres and in crop year about 350 acres, 110 acres of oats and barley, the balance of about 240 in wheat and about 25 acres in cultivated hay.

We engage in mixed farming, having about 40 head of cattle and 22 horses. We have on the place a large brick house, 33x32 $\frac{1}{2}$ , with furnace.

Have grain market at a distance of 5 miles. Good water at 12 to 15 feet. Have large threshing Machine worth \$3,600.

JAMES MILNE.

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Wolseley, Assa. July 12, 1904.

Dear Sir,

My father, with a family of four boys and three girls came to this district from Bridge Street, Pennicuik, Pebblesshire, Scotland, in the year 1883. My father and the two eldest boys taking homesteads at the time, the other boys taking their homesteads as soon as they were of age.

Our land is all located close together. I have also a large stone house and my brother John is now building a stone house on his place. Brother James has also good buildings on his farm.

We engage principally in wheat grownig. We had very little capital when we arrived in this district. I was myself a stone mason in Scotland as was also my brother John. We were therefore not in as good a position to make a success of farming on the start as if we had been practical farmers. My father was a labourer in Scotland working by the day.

We have all bought extra land adjoining our first homesteads and have now our farms in good shape, with considerable of the land under cultivation. I consider it possible for a good hard working man to be very successful in this country if he is willing to adapt himself to the work.

The increase in value of our land since coming here has been from \$2.50 an acre to something like \$9.00 an acre. This is the increase in value on uncultivated land on which no work has been done.

WM. McCALL, Jr.

Dear Sir,

Shoal Lake, July 28th, 1903.

I came to Manitoba from Isle Tyree, Scotland in 1879, taking up my present place as a homestead to which I have since added by buying a section and three-quarters.



I have on this land about 400 acres of cultivated land having this year 330 acres, crop about 200 wheat, balance oats.

I engage in mixed farming having about 80 head of cattle, 20 head of horses. I have the farm of two sections all fenced and have a long barn for horses and cattle and good granaries as well. Also good frame house.

Size of cow barn 30 x 70, stone foundation, frame top. Horse barn frame 30 x 45.

Have good supply of water, well being 66 feet deep. I am five miles from market at Shoal Lake. When I bought my land it was \$3.50 an acre and at the present time is worth about \$8.00 an acre in wild state. Cultivated land is worth about \$15.00. When I settled on my farm I had a capital of about \$3,500 and would consider that at the present time I

I was a sea captain all my life before coming to Canada.

ALLAN McLEAN.

Wolseley, Assa., July 12, 1904.

Dear Sir,

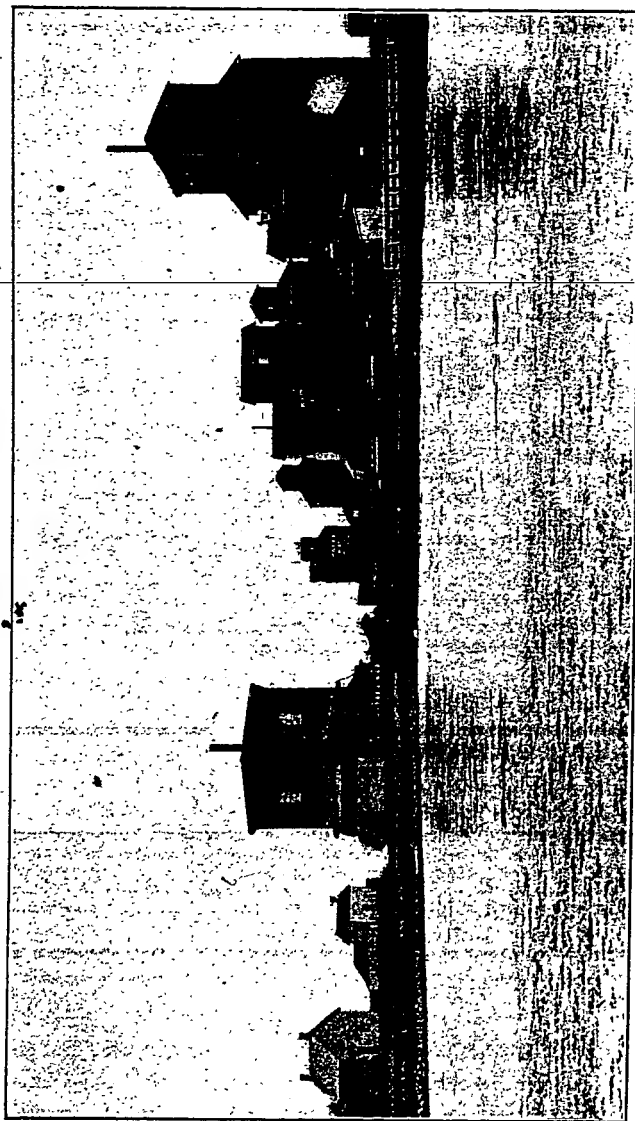
I came to Manitoba in the year 1882 from West Linton, Peeblesshire, Scotland, taking up my first homestead where my present farm buildings now stand, later on I was allowed to take a second homestead and secured a quarter section of land adjoining my first place as a second homestead.

My two sons have taken up homesteads near by and we have also purchased another quarter section. We work together, myself and two sons, working the 1120 acres of land. We have under cultivation 300 acres, having a crop this year, some 200 acres, principally in wheat. We engage in mixed farming and keep as a rule about 20 head of cattle and some 10 horses.

I have on the original homestead a good stone house and stone-barn also the necessary buildings for storing grain, etc. My farm is eleven miles from the town of Wolseley, which is my market town. I had small capabilities when I settled in this district and as I was not a farmer previous to leaving the Old Country, having been engaged in the stone cutting business, I had not as good an opportunity as if I had been a practical farmer to commence with.

Yours truly,

JOHN HUTSON.



Elevators and Mill, Indian Head, Assiniboia.

# TESTIMONIALS FROM IRISH SETTLERS.

## TENANT FARMERS IN IRELAND AND SCOTLAND— OWNERS IN WESTERN CANADA.

Mr. Foster, of Ireland, Says this is the Country of Health, Wealth and Contentment, and Advises all His Countrymen to Come and Share All These and More with Him.

Salteoats, Feb. 4th, 1904.

I arrived here in the spring of 1883, and took up a homestead in the York Farmers' Colony. The first few years we labored under the disadvantages of being too far from a railway and from markets so our progress at first was slow, since the M. & N.W. Ry. was put through, we have every year been making a steady advance, and at the present time we own 640 acres of land within five miles of the rising town of Salteoats, with horses, implements and a good herd of cattle with considerable town property and hard cash in the bank. We are far better off than we could ever hope to have been in the old country. I am satisfied that any man who comes out here and is willing to work and takes advice from the old settlers can do far better than it is possible for him to do in the old country. If the tenant farmers of Ireland, England and Scotland could be induced to come here and cast in their lot with us with their knowledge of farming and their other capabilities, it would only be a very few years till they would find themselves owners of their own farms with the rents going into their own pockets instead of the landlords. There is plenty of room for their families to each get a farm or their own. I would also advise any one coming here to work out with a farmer for a year or two if possible as the experience thus gained will help him greatly when he starts on his own place. The ways of working being entirely different from those pursued in the old land. As I come from the Emerald Isle and know how hard a great many of the people there have to work for a bare living, I would say to all come to our great North-West where there are millions of acres of the best of land waiting to bring health, wealth and contentment to those who will cultivate it with energy and perseverance.

Yours truly,

(Sgd.) THOMAS K. FOSTER.

## FIELDS OF GRAIN COVERING HUNDREDS OF ACRES.

W. Good, an Irishman, is Surprised at the Success of Cattle Raising, and is Loud in his Praise of the Country.

Fort Saskatchewan, Alta.  
Dec. 22nd, 1904.

Would you please insert the following for the information of intending emigrants, giving my experience of this country.

I find the climate all that could be desired, the summer hot with a cool breeze all day, and the days long. Snow fell two weeks past covering the ground about two inches with a fairly heavy frost, still no cold—a clear sky and sunshine all day; cattle not housed, doing well outside feeding from straw stacks. I find milking cows better butter producers than in the Old Country, and butter commanding a good price—1s. per lb.—salted and packed in kegs. The demand is more than the supply. Prices of milch cows run from £8 to £10. Good two year old heifers and steers fetch an average of £6.

Horses are dear in this country, ordinary farm horses (young) sell from £30 to £40; demand good as settlers coming require them at once. This country is well adapted for horse breeding; splendid pasture and plenty of good water. It is a wonderful country for grain growing. I have seen some of the finest fields of grain I ever seen covering hundreds of acres, and was informed by some of the older settlers that this same land has been growing grain for the past ten years in succession. Wheat produced on average this year 40 bushels to the acre, and is fetching  $\frac{3}{4}$  per bushel; oats 60 bushels at 1-9, and barley 50 at 2s. per bushel. All the settlers feed their barley to hogs which bring good price, are sold live weight at three pence per lb. Wood for fuel is plentiful and coal cheap 6s. per ton at the coal mines, which are numerous throughout the country. Land is easily got in free homesteads of 160 acres. Churches and schools are found in every settled district, education free. I find all the older inhabitants most respectable people, and very willing to assist and give all the information they can to new comers.

Yours truly,

(Sgd.) W. GOOD.

Thomas Daly says there is not another country as good as this in the world, and wants all of Fermanagh people to come from Ireland and occupy it.

Edmonton, Clover Bar, Alderta, N.W.T.

Oct. 21st, 1904.

My native home is at Letterbreen about 4 miles west of Enniskillen. I left there in the year 1881, and came to Manitoba. I worked there for two years some of the time on the C.P.R. to Calgary. When the road got to Calgary I turned north and headed for Edmonton. I got there on 22nd of August, 1883, and have been here ever since. I often wonder where all the Fermanagh young men go to, or do they stay at home? I have not seen a failure of a Fermanagh man here yet. There is lots of room for them all; yes all of Fermanagh young and old. I landed here a poor boy and now I can take it easy. I am married, have three quarter sections or 480 acres, 200 hundred acres of which are under cultivation over 30 head of cattle, 8 head of horses, about 50 pigs and a great many more things too numerous to mention and it is all our own. I also have more than would buy a good farm

lent out on interest. This is a good country for steady young men; no better in the world, nor as good. There is a great scarcity of young women here. I dare say I could place 20 in one day if I had them.

Good schools; all kinds of religious services all over the country.

I remain yours,

(Sgd.) THOMAS DALY.

Russell, Man., July 23, 1904

Dear Sir,

I came to Canada in the year 1888 from Coogh, Co. Tyrone, Ireland and took my present place as a homestead to which I have since added 320 acres by buying land adjoining. I have under cultivation 300 acres. This year having in crop 160 acres, 100 acres of wheat and 60 acres of oats.

I engage in mixed farming having some 50 or 60 head of cattle and 9 horses. I have on my farm a large frame house to which I am adding this year a large kitchen.

When I came to Manitoba I had about \$300 I have a family of one boy and one girl.

My market town is Russell at a distance of 4½ miles from my farm. This district is well suited to mixed farming and a man with a little capital and willing to work hard can be very successful.

Yours truly,

JOHN GILMOUR.



Farm Buildings of H. C. Leary, Shilson Manitoba



Hachbury's Mills, Remondant, Namur.

# TESTIMONIALS FROM ENGLISH SETTLERS.

## VERNHAM DEAN FARM.

Lloydminster, Sask., N.W.T., Canada.

December 15th, 1904.

To the Editor of the Andover Advertiser.

Dear Sir:—Will you kindly allow me a small space of your valuable paper to make known to a circle of friends in your district, readers of the *Advertiser*, a little of my experience in Western Canada.

Arriving at Winnipeg we were allowed about seven hours to become acquainted with the metropolis of the West, which struck one as having many things in common with an English city, and on examining the stores and comparing prices concluded it would pay an intending settler to bring his capital and purchase his outfit here, instead of being burdened with excessive luggage on the voyage and across country.

On leaving Winnipeg the country was all astir with seeding operations, the most inviting to me was the district around Indian Head which struck me as being the best country I had ever seen.

Arriving at Saskatoon we found what we should have termed a lively village. That being the end of our railway journey which, through the kindness and courtesy of the officials, proved a very pleasant one, as a parting kindness they allowed us to sleep on board the train which was staying there that night, it being evening when we arrived.

On looking round we found prices running high particularly on horses, most of which seemed unsuitable for us, but finally struck a bargain with a farmer about 30 miles from town and secured an outfit to bring us through and give us a start.

My friend Mr. W. G. Foote and myself selected the north half of section 18, township 49, range 27, west of the 3rd meridian, made entry for same about May 16, and set to work preparing vegetable garden, and planted potatoes, peas, carrots, onions, cabbage, swedes, beets, lettuce and radishes. The crop for new breaking proved very satisfactory, for which we found a good market at the camp or headquarters of the colony, where quite a few people stayed all summer, our homestead being only about five miles away. We also built a house 22 x 16, stable for four horses, corral or yard 24 yards square, dug a well 25 ft. deep, where in a few days we had 10 ft. of good water and being a good spring has remained the same depth ever since. Being a blacksmith I secured work with forge on railway grading at \$3.00 per day, and when work closed down the townsite of Lloydminster having been surveyed, the Government very generously offered a free lot to every settler who made application and put a building on same by January, 1904. We built a shop, fixed the outfit and started business there, which has proved a source of in-

come as well as convenience to the colony there being no blacksmith shop for 100 miles either side of town, and the ploughshares being steel require sharpening every few days besides wear and tear.

The development of Lloydminster is very rapid, acknowledged by all new comers as marvelous, during the last season. On the homestead we have turned our attention principally to vegetable growing, breaking and backsetting for grain crop next year, additional building, etc. Our garden produce has again done well. We have this year grown potatoes, cabbage, peas, carrots, parsnips, onions, beets, swedes, turnips, squash cucumbers, tomatoes, lettuce and radishes, for which we have had a ready sale.

The soil is a rich black loam varying from 6 to 18 in. in depth with brown clay subsoil, very few stones, which appear to be something of a granite. The only drawback at present is the grass growth which will improve as crops are taken off, so as to secure earlier maturity. It is a healthy bracing climate. Many of the colonists who come here almost invalids are now robust and strong and notwithstanding pioneer hardships prefer it to England. Prospects are good and to all who will work prosperity is assured. Personally I am well satisfied. From this season's work we have purchased a team, 2 waggons, 2 sets harness, plough and other sundries, besides making a living, current prices being abnormally high. The present market value of my stock and property (if sold) would pay my return to England and leave a balance in hand of about £350, that (with only small returns from the land) for 18 months work, I think is not bad and would be very sorry to find myself in England without a return ticket.

Free Homesteads are getting scarce around here now, anyone seeking a homestead in the colony must secure it early in the spring as all will be taken for many miles around town and from railway—which we expect to be in working order next fall as the track is finished (except laying the rails) east of Lloydminster and for several miles west.

We have had a few exciting times at Lloydminster in September last. Lord Minto late Governor-General of Canada paid a visit to the town as he was passing through this western country before leaving for England.

Wishing all the old friends a happy and prosperous New Year,

Thanking you in anticipation,

I am, Sir,

Yours respectfully,

(Sgd.) JAMES WHITBREAD.



## ATTRACTIVE CLIMATE OF WESTERN CANADA. GOOD SCHOOLS.—NO LAND LAWS.

Lloydminster, N.W.T., Canada.  
December 8th, 1904.

To the Editor of Mid Surrey Gazette.

As the Dominion of Canada is now so prominent in the eyes of the general public, no doubt many of your readers may be desirous of getting information from one, who, such as myself, has made his home here.

I can assure you that I have cause to be thankful I came here, as I enjoy a free, healthy and independent life with a good farm four miles from town which is daily growing in value. The climate here is all that one could desire: We have no extreme heat in summer, and although the winter is cold, the days are mostly clear with bright sunshine, and blizzards are very few and far between.

In my opinion an average intelligent man, willing to work, could make a good start on £200. For persons with no capital but able and willing to work there is plenty to be had in any part of the country at good wages, which if saved would enable them to start on their own account in two or three years.

Life here is hard especially to a newcomer for the first year or two, but he soon settles down in the ways of the country, and in a few years is in a position to take things fairly easy, bring up a family, and save enough to keep him in comfort the remainder of his life.

The quality of the soil leaves nothing to be desired, the luxuriant growth of the grass, pea vine, tares and wild flowers is a proof of this. We have grown this year vegetables that I have not seen equalled in England.

Oats in this part are certainly a paying crop, and wheat and barley do exceptionally well.

Horses and cattle feed on the prairies all the year round, and come out in the spring as fat and healthy as one could wish; they only need feed and shelter during the very roughest weather which practically means ten to fourteen days in a year.

Mixed farming is the more profitable here as this part is eminently suited to it, and the majority of our farmers are engaging in that class of farming. The town of Lloydminster has had a marvellously rapid growth and promises to become an important centre in the near future.

There are plenty of good homesteads to be had close to towns which are now coming into existence all along the railway, which by the way will be completed next year.

Any one coming from the Old Country will receive a welcome and feel at home directly he arrives here. The arrangements made by the government and railways for the comfort of settlers leaves nothing to be desired. I advise any young man who has a position to make in the world, or is not doing as well as he would wish or one who is struggling to

educate and maintain a family, to come here and engage in a healthy occupation with a life of freedom not to be had in the Old Country, and where there is a splendid system of education for his children and plenty of openings for them when old enough to start life on their own account.

I am, Sir,

Yours faithfully,

(Signed) WILLIAM H. HOLLAND.

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PERFECT CLIMATE.—NO FOGS.—WORK A  
PLEASURE.

A Long List of Successes and a Strong Recommendation to  
Others to Follow and Settle Up this Wide Country.

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Lloydminster, Britannia, N.W.T.

28 Nov., 1904.

To the Editor of The Teesdale Mercury,

Barnard Castle, Co. Durham, England.

In the first place I cannot say too much to dispel the quite wrong idea prevalent in England about the climate here. The climate is simply perfect, the air always clear and exhilarating—no fogs. In summer the heat is not oppressive, and is tempered by the ever present gentle prairie breeze making work a pleasure. The winters are dry, and the snow like baking powder. You have no fear of damp feet, but wear the most comfortable of footgear, moccasins. Only in the spring for a week or ten days do you need to put on rubbers. Last winter was considered by Canadians a very severe one, but owing to the wrong ideas I had about the climate before I came out it was not as severe as I expected, and did not prevent our sleighing to dances and entertainments twelve miles away. I could count on my fingers the days you could not do any work outside, and they were when the wind was high and blew the fine snow about so that you could not see. March was the worst month; but by the middle of April the bright green grass and carpet of crocuses was a sight to behold, followed by a succession of other most beautiful flowers. The wild roses were especially beyond my powers of description for beauty. Up till November 21st the thermometer was standing at 60 degrees during most of the day dropping towards evening, and then slight frosts getting gradually severer. The horses not in use and cattle can stay out all winter. Some folk put up shelters, others none, but all put up some prairie hay which costs nothing but labour. It would take up too much of your space to go into detail about the productiveness of the soil; but the show of vegetables at a church bazaar we had would make the proud secretaries of some of your local shows open their eyes in amazement. I had a good crop of potatoes, carrots, parsnips, peas, etc., in the open field beside

any amount of garden stuff. My oat crop was very good, a good deal of it standing up to my chin. Mr. Hoopar from Etherley cut it for me with his binder; he has been full of work this harvest.

Teesdale and Weardale are well represented here and I hope to see some more familiar faces. I have met scores of people whose families I know from all over England.

I have just re-read your account of the meeting of Mr. G. C. Lee and Mr. Gibson at Eggleston Show. I wish when they were in Canada they had popped across to see me, it would have been nothing out of their way. I would have given them a hearty welcome, and when they got home they would have had something to talk about, that is if they ever left us, which is doubtful.

The rapid growth of the Colony and the way in which the small canvas town has been in one year transformed into a busy town (its legal title is only village as yet) with fine immigration hall, church, rectory, bank, hotel, numerous stores, lumber yards, implement depots, blacksmiths, saddlers, barbers, restaurants, etc., is enough to take the breath away from us poor Britishers.

We have a Rifle Association with over 200 members (I believe it is the largest in Canada) and an Armoury to which we are going to add a Mooris Tube range.

We had on Aug. 12th a visit from the new Bishop of Saskatchewan (Dr. A. J. Newman) he was met six miles out by a large escort of horsemen, the town was decorated and an arch of welcome erected; he comes again on Dec. 3rd. We have also had a visit from Lord Minto.

The health of the Colony is wonderfully good, the children especially get so fat and rosy and grow very quickly.

The feeling of freedom and independence, and knowledge that one can in three years become a landowner with moderate exertion is very pleasing; it is a great incentive to one to make the most of his portion of this fair land. Schools are inexpensive and of the best.

A word of warning, Don't join any private party; come out under the wing of the Canadian Government Emigration Dept. You will get every information at any of their offices, where they will tell you what your prospects are, if you will tell them what line you want to follow. Don't enter into partnership with any strangers on the way. I saw a great deal of this, and can hardly point to one partnership which did not lead to a split before twelve months were over.

I am closing this letter on the 14th Dec. and up to now we have had splendid weather; last night just enough snow fell to make sleighing possible.

I am, dear Mr. Editor,

Faithfully yours,

(Signed) CRANFURD A. J. BOWEN,

Churchwarden St. Mary's in the South, and  
Captain Britannia Rifle Association.

Lloydminster, N.W.T., Canada, Dec. 10th, 1904.

The soil is black loam with a clay subsoil. I planted 14 acres with potatoes, about 14 bushels of seed, at raising time we got 70 bushels. I only broke up the sod and put the disk harrows over it to cut it up and then put the tubers in a hole and just covered them over. All sorts of roots grow to a big size here—also peas, beans and cabbage do well. It is astonishing how very quick the things grow out here.

There is every prospect of Lloydminster being a big town before many years. Homesteads are being taken up very quickly, in fact, the town has grown a big lot since last spring, the railway grading is through the town and expect to be in working order in 1906.

My advice to those that think of coming out to our West is to come well prepared to rough it for a while and so far as I can tell them they will be proud of themselves after a year or two.

Yours very truly,

(Sgd.) JAMES SMITH.

Late West Smithwick, near Birmingham, England.

Lloydminster, Saskatchewan, Canada, N.W.T.

Nov. 28th, '04.

To the Editor of the Weekly Dispatch,  
London.

I can safely say that I am more than satisfied that I came to this country; the climate is just magnificent, the winters as far as I can see, (we are now enjoying our second one) are not nearly so severe as I expected and I am confident that we shall be able to grow all kinds of crops with success, also rear cattle with ease.

To start right one would require at least £200. I am a married man with two children and I started with less than £200 and so I have to do ploughing or freighting for other people when I ought to be working on my own land, and so I am prevented from making good progress.

However it is a splendid life and we are all happy and confident that we shall succeed. I might mention that I was a cabinet-maker in the Old Country and that has helped quite a bit up to the present.

I remain, yours faithfully,

(Signed) W. E. KIESER,

A Confident Novice Farmer.

## CLAUDE SHILLILSE GIVES SOME USEFUL HINTS TO YOUNG FARMERS.

Wirral, Lloydminster, Saskatchewan.

30 November, '04.

This is a good country for a man to start in with moderate means; and with hard work, I believe anyone can soon become independent. The quality of the soil is wonderful in this district; we grow oats six feet high.

It is a most healthy climate, and is in many respects an ideal farming country.

The winter is not so bad as is generally imagined. There are continually cold spells but until February it is mostly clear, sunny days.

I advise any one starting, to start with oxen, as oxen are certainly cheaper to keep and better for breaking the prairie.

Yours truly,

(Signed) CLAUDE SHILLILSE.

Mr. Baird writes the Old Country press assuring all his countrymen in England this is the country where industry and labor are always fully rewarded.—No landlords in Western Canada.

Lloydminster, Mittanwia, Canada, N.W.T.

Dec. 2nd, '04.

Editor Essex County Standard.

Sir:—Having resided in Colchester, for nearly three years previous to my settling in Canada, I thought a short letter might be interesting, to some of your many readers, who like myself may have made up their minds to try their luck in a new land. I have been out here nearly two years, and so far have had no cause to regret coming. Having had twenty years experience in different British Colonies, I think I am well able to make comparison as to which colony is most suitable to small capitalists. I firmly believe at the present time Canada is undoubtedly the best country to emigrate to. I don't think better land can possibly be found anywhere for agricultural purposes. The men Canada is most in need of are farmers with small capital who would like to become their own masters—a chance in all probability they would never get by staying in the Old Land. If a man is physically capable and willing to work hard for four or five years, his ultimate success is practically assured. There is room for thousands of families to make their homes in the Great North West. The Government gives every possible assistance to the new settler.

I shall always be pleased to answer any enquirer as far as lies in my power.

Respectfully yours,

(Signed) J. F. BIRD.

One Year's Experiment Carried Conviction and Assured an  
Inexperienced Britisher the Prairie Country is the Land  
for Successful Farming.

Ridgeway Farm, Lloydminster, N.W.T.

Having just experienced our first full year of farming life in the Canadian West, it would perhaps interest old country readers and those who anticipate making a home in Western Canada to hear a few facts, which, coming from one who was previously unaccustomed to a farming life, may be of encouragement to those dwellers in large towns who are anxious "to get back to the land."

Leaving England in the spring of 1903 with the now prosperous British colony, our first year was spent in making a home on these vast prairies and preparing for the winter. When this long talked of season came, we found the climatic conditions typical of an ideal winter. Hard frosts and a slight snowfall from December to February enabled us to be at work in the bush cutting and hauling building logs, fence poles and fire wood. The exhilarating breezes and bright sunny days were indeed a great contrast to the weather our experiences in an English winter. Having prepared a good acreage of land during our first summer we looked forward to the spring time of this year when we should be ready to put to the test, the fertility of this Western prairie. With the coming of spring the snow gradually disappeared from the land, and at the earliest opportunity we commenced seeding operations. All the seeding was finished by May 25th. During June and July, typical growing weather favoured the crops, and to us the rapid, luxuriant growth of vegetables and root crops was most encouraging. The crop of potatoes, turnips, carrots, onions, beetroot, and in fact every kind of vegetable was a good one. Being supplied by the Government with a small quantity of wheat from the experimental farm, we grew a small patch as an experiment. This grain ripened in just 100 days from being sown. We were late putting it in, (May 15), but its condition and growth were proof of the fertility of this black loam. Standing 42 inches in height, and of a bright amber color, many visitors to our farm were astonished to see such result. I may say that all young stock are clear dollars in our pocket, not costing a cent to feed. They quickly grow and fatten on the luxuriant grass of the prairie. Cows do very well and yield an abundance of the richest milk, with no more feed than they get on the open prairie! Stall feed in this country is unknown, and the facts regarding farm work are these:—The soil being of a lighter nature than in England is more easily worked. Heavy rains do not interfere with the ploughing of the land, but render it more easy. The many buildings required on a homestead any man of ordinary ability can erect, stables and outbuildings with materials are supplied by Dame Nature—logs—and prairie sods will furnish any man with a comfortable home until such time as he can afford to erect neat lumber buildings. On my homestead just one short year ago, a small bell

tent marked the land as occupied. The visitor approaching the farm to-day can see a cluster of buildings nestling at the foot of a hill. Hay stacks together with a rick of oats show ample provision for 3 ponies, 3 oxen, and a cow. A large corral of 25 acres fenced with wire enables us to pasture all stock. In the cellar beneath the log house many bushels of potatoes, carrots, beetroot, turnips and onions are in readiness for the coming winter. To our land already in cultivation, we have broken up another 15 acres this past summer, which is "back set" and ready for seeding next spring. There is no doubt with regard to the fertility of Western Canada's soil, and every man who is willing to work equal to his usual day's toil in the Old Country is sure of success; and what is more, such a man can become practically independent in less than ten years.

(Signed) WILLIAM HUTCHINSON.

### LIVED IN TENTS ALL WINTER, SUFFERED NO INCONVENIENCE.

An Englishman Finds Much Novelty in Western Canada, but it is all Crowned with Success when Care and Industry are Applied.

Lloydminster, Sask., Canada.

December, '04.

To the Editor of the Western Gazette.

I joined the British Colony and sailed from Liverpool on the S.S. Lake Manitoba, March 31st, 1903, landing at St. John, N.B., April 12th. The journey across country by rail was very pleasant, unlike English railway travelling. We had the privilege of walking the whole length of the train, the cars being open through the centre from end to end, and at the different stopping places, could leave the train and have a look round, where lots of good things were on sale. The journey through the Prairie country was very interesting as most of the farmers were busy either ploughing or seeding. We stayed several hours at Winnipeg, had a look round and made a few purchases. Most of the agricultural implements we saw there were very different from anything used in England, as things are done on a quicker scale here than in the Old Country.

When we reached Saskatoon we started "Tent life," which was quite a novelty, and could take the gun (without a license) and go in search of game, ducks, rabbits and prairie chickens.

After staying there several days we started for the Colony a distance of 200 miles which we did in about 10 days.

I selected the North East Quarter of Section 18, Township 49, Range 27, and my friend Mr. J. Whitbread, the North West Quarter of same section and we worked together on both, prepared land and put in vegetable crop, which, though late, did well. We dug new potatoes in 8 weeks from plant-

ing, some of which we sold at 5 cents (2½d) per lb. there being not many grown. The soil is a rich black loam, from 6 to 18 inches deep, very few stones, with a brown clay subsoil. My quarter section is a little rolling but a fine piece of land, a few small bluffs and a little slough, which makes good water supply for grazing cattle. We can break over 100 acres without any clearing. The prairie gives a heavy growth of grass, with wild peas and vetches among it, horses and cattle fatten on it.

We put up from 25 to 30 tons of first class hay for our winter use.

The country around here is good for either mixed farming, wheat growing, or cattle raising. I have a good house, about an acre of garden fenced, buildings for cattle, a good well and several acres ready for grain crop next year, for which I have purchased seed oats at 85 cents per bushel.

Breaking the prairie is no more difficult than ploughing an English grass field and when once broken is very easily worked. The railway is a little north of my farm, a siding is laid out and graded about 2½ miles from here. Lloydminster Station about 5 miles. Most of the Free Homesteads are taken for miles around, and a scramble is expected for remaining ones in spring.

American Settlers tell us such land as this is worth from 70 to 100 dollars per acre in the States, and many Eastern Canadians are delighted with the land and the climate, which is healthy and bracing. Stores are high priced at present as all have to be freighted 200 miles from nearest railway centre, but will be reduced to normal prices next year as soon as the railway is in operation here. The Dominion Government does everything possible to help settlers. Last year they shipped in thousands of bushels of seed oats and potatoes and supplied them on easy terms.

Several thousand bushels of oats have been raised in the Colony this year but as it was impossible to get threshing outfit had to be left in the sheaf. The winter is cold but dry. We had no rain from October till May, most of the time was spent getting in logs for firewood, building, etc.

Several people lived in tents all winter and suffered no inconvenience.

Prospects are good for all that are willing to work. I have been able to make a substantial increase of stock, implements, etc. We have no doubt whatever about the future, and shall be wanting to hire a young man to assist me next season, as I want to get the land under cultivation as soon as possible, as I am assured that farming here is one of the quickest ways of securing a future independence.

I am, Sir, yours respectfully,

(Sgd.) W. G. FOOTE,

Late of St. Giles, Dorset.



## ONE YEAR AGO, A BARE PRAIRIE, NOW A THRIVING VILLAGE.

Assurance that Government Representations are all Correct, and that the Keenest Interest is Taken in the Welfare of the Settler.

Lloydminster, N.W.T., Canada.

July 7th, 1904.

The so-called "British Colony" is now progressing; the village of Lloydminster is going ahead; the majority of our townspeople are busy and reports come in from the country of lots of breaking having been done. The sensible man is satisfied. It's really wonderful that twelve months ago a bare piece of prairie is now a village and doing a good business.

I am performing my homestead duties having ploughed, built a home (log 40 by 20) and have an excellent garden. The climate suits myself, wife and child, and feel the great interest the present Government have taken in our welfare. We have a good Government Agent here who is well liked and a man that can advise you in any mortal thing you require to know.

It's very necessary in future colonies that more Canadians should be introduced. I consider the town of Lloydminster has been held back quite a time as we one and all wanted only English, now the majority of us see our fault but we are all liable to err and a few of us don't mind admitting when we are wrong. I have felt that the Immigration Department has had our welfare at heart and I wish for my part and for my family and friends to thank them for that same kindly interest they have and I hope will continue to take in all future British Colonists. The country and climate are good, the land is excellent even slough and bush land with a little energy can be turned into fine farms and will doubly repay a man his trouble.

Yours very truly,

(Sgd.) ARTHUR JOHN BLACKWELL.

## GOOD OPENING FOR DAIRY FARMERS.—ALL KINDS OF GRAIN DO WELL.

Plenty of Water, Soil Unsurpassed. Need not Fear the Winters.

Lloydminster, Sask., N.W.T. Canada, 30-11-04.

To the Editor Western Gazette.

I came here in the spring of 1903 and I might say I have already proved what the rich prairie is capable of growing; crops of all kinds of grain do remarkably well giving a good substantial return for the labour expended. The soil is a rich

black loam with a deep clay subsoil. Water is fairly plentiful, there being numerous small lakes throughout the country. There is a good opening for dairy farmers here, butter making on an average 25 cents per lb. Cheese would find a good home market. Good cows can be bought from 35 to 40 dollars. Plenty of natural hay can be made on the prairie; I would advise any man who is prepared to work hard to come here and make a home, and I feel sure that he will be satisfied after a year. The winter being very enjoyable. Men coming here without capital should book to Winnipeg and be prepared to work out for a year or two; those with capital would do well to come West. There is a grand chance for settlers that come out next spring to settle in this district. Grading of the Canadian Northern Railway is completed west of Lloydminster and the trains will be here during the summer. There is plenty of good land to be got suitable for grain or mixed farming. A man with a capital of £100 I would advise to take a homestead, buy a team of oxen, making sure they will plough, a 12 inch breaker plough and a disk harrow, get on your land and break all you can until the beginning of July, living in a tent. The land should lie 5 or 6 weeks to allow the sod to rot then disk it three or four times. Get a sod stable built, and hire out until the following spring, then return to your homestead and get your seeding done and start breaking again. A man with £200 should do the same work with regard to breaking but should also backset as much land as possible and might build a small house, put up some hay and live on his homestead. A man with £300 could buy a team of horses. I would advise a team of three fair sized horses about 13 to 14 cwt. in preference to two heavy horses as all implements are made for three horses. Horses would have to be fed with oats as the hours they are worked are much longer than in the Old Country. Oxen will do on prairie grass alone and therefore are not to be despised by a new settler, but more work can be got from even them by feeding chop.

New settlers can rely on the Canadian Government officials for every assistance with regard to guides locating suitable land.

Yours faithfully;

(Signed) J. E. PEACH.

#### ELEVATORS ERECTED.—CREAMERIES AT CONVENIENT PLACES.

A Great Country for Men who have Families to Locate.  
Everything Grows with Wonderful Rapidity.

Lloydminster, 30 Nov., 1904.

To the Editor of the Standard.

For those who have a few hundred pounds on which to start, this is the place to come. There is no place like it; perfect land to suit all requirements. In fact it is an ideal

country for mixed farming. In a short time we will have a railway running right through the settlement, elevators erected, and creameries at convenient places. So we will be able to easily dispose of all our produce at good profits for ourselves.

As far as my experience goes, I may say that I left the Old Country with the original Barr Colonists on the S.S. Manitoba almost two years ago. In those days of course Lloydminster wasn't in existence or even thought of. To-day we have a flourishing little town which is going ahead fast and promises to be the great centre between Saskatoon and Edmonton. When at last I settled on my land after a trying trek up from Saskatoon, I set to work with my companions to build my new home. Now I possess a comfortable home, good stable accommodation for six horses, large implement shed and sundry other outhouses, besides a considerable acreage of prairie broken and under cultivation, and a fair portion strongly fenced in. Altogether I am perfectly satisfied with the country, its prospects and its climate.

Of course new settlers will have certain discomforts and even hardships to undergo, but what are these compared to the advantages of the life? Here you are master of your 160 acres to work practically as you like with little or no taxes to pay and only yourself to blame if you make a failure of it. Married people with a few sturdy sons have a great pull over us poor single chaps; but to all I would say join us about the beginning of May when if you go ahead in the right way you will by winter have a comfortable home in which to shelter yourselves from the wintry blast. You fellows who have only a very small capital to start on should get employment at some of the great centres such as Winnipeg, where the courteous Commissioner of Immigration will do his best to get you work on some farm. We have plenty of opportunity for religious services owing to the zeal of our good and capable chaplain the Rev. G. E. Doyd, through whose instrumentality log and lumber churches have sprung up at various places throughout the Colony, and all are within reach.

Yours truly,

(Signed) HECTOR M. MORISON,  
Lloydminster.

## CLIMATE, LAND AND PRODUCTS SUPERIOR TO ENGLAND.

Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, N.W.T., Canada.

1 Feby., 1904.

I am quite satisfied with my prospects and thoroughly believe in a grand future for this country.

I had no practical experience in farming until I came here twelve months ago. The land is so good that anybody can be sure of a good return if he is possessed of ordinary intelligence.

We put in garden on the 10th July on virgin soil and were encouraged by an abundance of carrots, lettuce, radishes, a dish or two of peas, some cabbages and turnips. In September when the first frost came we dug our potatoes which were really good. All the land for miles round seems very good, and is being rapidly taken up for occupation.

The climate is far superior to that of England only in winter we get cold snaps four or five days at a time but with plenty of sunshine. If the houses are built with air space between the walls occupants can laugh and enjoy the winter.

Intending settlers should bring all the capital they can as it enables them to settle at once instead of losing time working for other people.

I am, Sir, your obedient,

(Signed) C. A. FOX.

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DAYS BRIGHT AND BRACING.—WROTE LETTERS  
ON NEW YEAR'S DAY WITH STOVE OUT  
AND DOOR OPEN. 7

The Country Settling Up Wonderfully Fast; Towns with all  
Requirements Rapidly Rising; Men and Women Willing  
to Work with or without Capital Become Readily Lo-  
cated.

Wirral, Saskatchewan, Canada.

December 2nd, 1904.

This year the winter has started much later than usual, and we do not expect much snow. The days are bright and bracing. New Year 1903 we sat writing letters in the house with stove out and the door open, and we hope to repeat that this year.

No man need be afraid of coming to Western Canada if he is willing to work. There are many openings here for energetic men with or without capital. But we would especially recommend men without capital to keep in touch with the towns along the railways, as it is useless to go hundreds of miles from the railways unless with means of subsistence for at least twelve months.

Undoubtedly too much cannot be said in favour of the splendid openings for energetic men. We would like to state that good respectable girls are everywhere much needed, and they soon find comfortable homes of their own.

Everywhere are signs of advancement. For instance, twelve months ago where now Lloydminster is situated there was one single house partly erected. To-day the town has about six big stores, butchers' shops, livery stables, an Immigration Hall, a church, a post office and a bank; also an hotel, schools, etc. The town is growing like most of the towns here in the North West.

The Government does everything in its power to advance

and help the settlers coming in to the country. Everywhere are Government agents ready to look after the interests of the settlers.

Of the quality of the land we cannot speak too highly as almost everything can be grown. The country is being rapidly developed; railways are being pushed through, and in a few years the best situated lands will be occupied.

(Signed) KLIMBIES BROS,  
Merchants.

### BRITISH FARMERS SATISFIED:

Practical Experience an Essential for Success; Better Get it  
Before Making Heavy Expenditures.

December, 1904.

To the Editor of the Oxfordshire Times.

It has struck me that probably your agricultural readers would like to have the opinion of an Oxfordshire man on Western Canada as a field for emigration, especially as that opinion is one gained by a number of years' experience in farming in two provinces of the North West Territories.

During the last few years Canada has been brought very prominently before the people of Great Britain and emigration has taken place to a very considerable extent; but it has been a matter of surprise to me, that, considering the disadvantages the British farmer labours under in many ways and the difficulty a number of them have in making a living, a larger number have not availed themselves of the offer of free homesteads and cheap land in this country.

Our American cousins are realizing the advantages this country offers to the industrious man, and are flocking in in ever increasing numbers.

I have invariably replied to correspondents that if the enquirer was in tolerably good health and willing to work he could not do better than come out, especially if he had young sons, as I am perfectly aware how difficult it is at the present time to find suitable employment in England for young lads.

I have done fairly well. I have recently sold a farm of 320 acres in Assiniboia and after spending a year in England have taken up a second homestead in Saskatchewan of 160 acres and have bought another 160 acres adjoining. I have been here 18 months and have a house and stable and some fencing done and between 50 and 60 acres under cultivation.

I have met several men here who were farming in England and have been out about 18 months, and they all are satisfied with the country, and consider that after the advent of the railway their prospects will be assured.

I should advise a young man to hire with a good practical farmer for at least a year, bank what money he has, and after he has gained some experience start in on his own account.

A man with a family cannot do this, but he can put one or more of his sons with a farmer for a short while in order that they may get some practical knowledge of the workings of a farm, and they will then be in a position to turn that knowledge to good account on their father's farm or their own.

I am, yours truly,

(Signed) ERNEST W. EARLY.

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FAMILY HAD NO USE FOR A DOCTOR.—WORKED  
OUT DOORS ALL WINTER, EXCEPT  
SIX DAYS.

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An old Country Mechanic Inexperienced in Farming, secures a Farm of His Own and Comfortable Surroundings in a very Short Time.

Dec. 2, '04.

To the Editor of the Daily Chronicle.

I am an engineer's fitter and turner by trade, and till the spring of 1903 had no more knowledge of agricultural pursuits than can be learnt in a London back garden. Having been fortunate enough to save a little money, and having my attention drawn to the North West of Canada by reading, I gave up a good berth in London, disposed of my home and with wife and two children, I came here with the British Colony.

We stayed with it, the life was strange at first, especially to a family who had never lived outside London. During the eighteen months we have been here, I have worked about 5 months for other people, harvesting, carpentering, engine driving, freighting, in fact anything that would turn a dollar, and in the meantime I was learning points. Remainder of time I devoted to building, etc. During the past season I cropped a few acres with oats and grew a large stock of vegetables which realized good prices in the town of Lloydminster. I also prepared a further 10 acres for crop next year. Now I compare my position and prospects here, with what they were in the old country. In eighteen months hence the farm of 160 acres I am living on will be my own absolutely. I already have a comfortable four roomed log house, stables for ten head of stock, our comforts increase daily and by that time I hope to have gained sufficient knowledge of my new business and shall be able to say "I am now my own master and my future is assured."

Should I have stayed in the old country as an average mechanic, and reckoned on retaining my berth all would go well till the grey hairs appear, and the eyes begin to dim but what then? Why you have to give way to the younger man. This is happening every day, as anyone of you can see, if you will look around. You must not blame the employer, competition compels him to get the best return for his money. I now feel convinced that a man who can by industry, thrift

and perseverance, keep himself afloat in the old country, will vastly benefit himself here in the West. I know personally men here in this colony who on arrival had hardly enough money to carry them over a week or two. They now have a team of horses, plough, wagon, etc., each, and the winter provided for. They have never looked back. I have not met the man yet who could not obtain work if he really wanted it. It is needless to say the conditions of the life of a pioneer party like the British Colony were found to be more or less rough, two hundred miles from the railway. My family and I lived four months in tents through a wet summer, Though last winter was considered unusually severe not one of us have had any use for a doctor. The winter weather is remarkable to a man coming from England. The glass may fall 20 or 30 degrees below zero, but the sun shines beautifully, and by my diary, with the exception of six days, my boy and I were at work out doors all winter. Some may ask is the country as good as claimed to be. I have spoken to Americans and men from various other parts of Canada and they frankly acknowledge that the land is amongst the very best they have seen, and numbers of them are settling amongst us. When we arrived here the women dreaded isolation; now from my homestead we can see fourteen other houses and the town of Lloydminster in the distance. The best advice to any person seeking information either before leaving England or on arrival in this country is to go straight to the Canadian Government representative, and he can rely on having the best advice and every assistance being rendered him; such is my experience.

Yours, etc.,

(Signed) C. E. THOMAS.

British Colony, Lloydminster.

### ASSINIBOIA.

Charles Thrower Regards this a Fine Country for Willing Workers, but no Field for Loafers.

Oxbow, Assa., August 2nd, 1904.

I came to this country in May, 1889, from Sheffield, England, where I was employed in the Steele Works for over twenty years. When I located here my possessions consisted of one yoke of oxen and one cow, besides my homestead. I have now a half section of land, making in all three quarters, on which I do not owe one dollar. Of this I have 300 acres broken with 125 acres in wheat and five on oats for this year, the balance being in summer fallow. Besides this I have a full complement of machinery and horses to work this land. In addition to this, I have a first class house 18 x 24 with a large roomy kitchen and stables and drive houses. My stock consists of 11 head of horses, 17 head of cattle and 17 pigs

A fair value of my land alone is \$9,600.00, and would not sell below that figure, and a fair average crop this year, will entirely wipe off all my liabilities.

From my knowledge and experience during my stay here, I have no hesitation whatever in recommending the country to any young man, who is not afraid of work, but we have no room for loafers.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) CHARLES M. THROWER.

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There is no Country in the World in which so Many Farmers  
Have Made Themselves Independent in so Short a Time.  
This is the Experience of One Settler.

"Lilly of The Valley Farm"

Fleming, N.W.T., Nov. 7th, 1904.

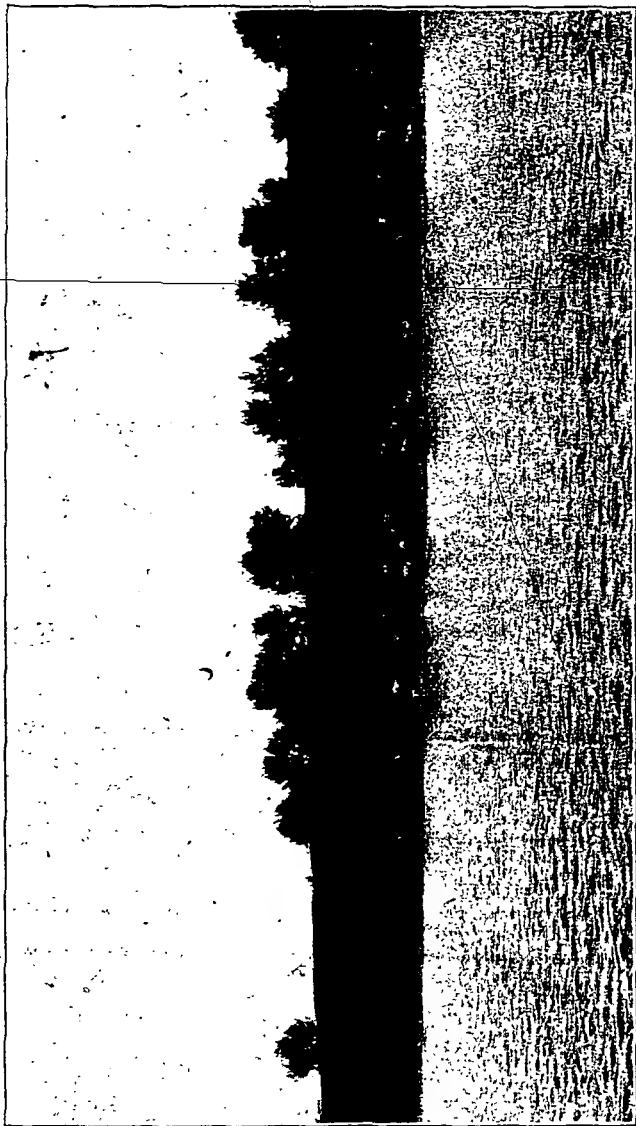
The Editor, Sheffield Daily Telegraph,

Yorkshire, England.

As a Yorkshire man I am taking the liberty of writing you a few lines for publication in your valued paper giving my experience in, and impressions of, Western Canada, anticipating that the same may be of some interest to your many readers and especially such as contemplate coming to this great country to better their conditions.

I came to this country from the vicinity of Driffield, Yorkshire, twenty-one years ago next May, and have during all this time been in the neighborhood where I am still residing, viz.:—Fleming, in the District of Assiniboia, in the North West Territories. During this time I have been practically altogether engaged in farming operations, this being, as perhaps you are aware, a fine wheat growing section of this great country. At the time of my arrival, the great transcontinental railway (C.P.R.) was not as yet fully completed, and the country was just being opened up. It is scarcely possible for me to tell you in words the wonderful transformation that has taken place since then. The increased railway facilities and the reputation of our productive soil together with the energy displayed by the Government Immigration Officials, have had the effect of bringing in thousands of settlers who have taken up homesteads or purchased land, and in a few years become prosperous farmers. I venture the assertion that there is no country in the world where so many farmers have in so short a time made themselves practically independent. We have farmers in this district alone to be counted by the hundreds who, coming into the country with practically nothing, are to-day enjoying the comforts of life and are what we may term "well to do." Speaking for myself, I came here not only with nothing but in debt, and am to-day independent, and if I wished to better my condition I know of no other place in the world where I would be as likely to do it.





Ranching Scene in Alberta, Cattle Watering.

When I recollect the hundreds of people in the Old Land at my native home who, though they have toiled all their lives, have been unable to escape poverty (and I know what I am talking about as I visited my native district within the last year), I could wish from the depths of my heart that they with me had come over here, as I am satisfied that they would by this time with much less toil, have been independent farmers. The opportunities which the present and the future afford are even greater than the past. A great district is about to be opened up by the building of another Transcontinental railway under Government control, the effect of which will not simply be the opening of another great territory, but such increased railway facilities and competition that all parts of the country will be greatly benefitted.

The young man coming to this country will find that he is made welcome. Our Government has made it one of the main points in their immigration work to look after the incoming settler, and see that he is not neglected. He can secure a homestead from the Government or purchase lands at a fair figure and on most favourable terms. The opportunities for girls are equal to those of the male sex—in fact it is a much more difficult thing to obtain female than male labor. Girls can easily command wages from £3½ to £5 per month including board and room, and there is no lack of opportunity for girls securing in this country good, honest and industrious husbands. In conclusion I can heartily recommend any and all young women and men to come to this country fully believing that we have opportunities afforded by no other country in the world. Should anyone be desirous of obtaining information which I have not been able to give in this letter, I will be only too pleased to answer their enquiries.

Yours very respectfully,

(Signed) JAMES PEARSON.

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#### CROPS GIVING SATISFYING YIELD.

Willowbrook, Assa., Oct. 15, 04.

The Editor, Leeds and Yorkshire Mercury.

As a result of my former letter to your paper, many requests have been received for information as to the desirability of leaving England for the Canadian North West. I may say that it is now nearly five years since we came to the Yorkton district. During that period nearly every available quarter section of homestead land has been taken up, and new settlers have had to go further north and northwest to obtain land. The land along the Canadian Northern line is as good as can be found in any part of the Territories, so there is every encouragement to intending settlers. Many young men have

come from Leeds and surrounding districts, and one and all appear to be satisfied with their choice. In spite of climatic conditions, the crops in this district are abundant, and of good quality. Few districts report damaged crops.

On my own place and all around us, crops are giving a satisfying yield. Prices also good, and there has been a good demand for labour.

This part of the country was almost entirely devoted to ranching when we came, but now wire fences have cut off the old trails and the binders and threshers have been, and are now, busy around us.

I would repeat what I have before said, it is very strange that Englishmen, who have no hope of ever owning land in England should miss an opportunity which foreigners are not slow to take advantage of. Hoping that any who wish for information may write me, I remain, Sir,

Yours respectfully,

(Signed) JAMES MILLS,

Late of Oak Road and Caskleton Board Sch.

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Deep Regret that More Old Country People do not Come Out  
and Occupy Land so Highly Valued by Foreigners.

Hillside Farm, Springside P.O., N.W.T.

Nov. 4th, 1904.

To the Editor of the Bucks Herald.

Especially as a field for the able-bodied, energetic emigrants Canada stand first of the British Colonies. By wise legislation, and judicious advertising the Canadian Government and the Immigration Department have brought prosperity to the country and drawn the attention of the world to the possibilities and chances awaiting the newcomers.

First, the class of people that will make a success of life in Canada, are those who are used to, and make up their mind to continue to be used to, hard work. There lies the secret of success. With a grant of 160 acres of the best land in the world for wheat growing, practically no taxes or rates, some get well off almost without an effort, but to the man who tries hard, and is economical, success is certain. Anyone used to farm life can obtain work, at the same time getting into the ways of the country and earning something to help start with.

Another class who would do well in Canada is the capitalist. It is really surprising and much to be deplored that Americans are wider awake to the chances in Canada than the Englishman. When we first came to this part, land might be picked up at \$2 to \$3 (8-4 to 9-6) per acre. Now the same land changes hand at \$10 to \$12, (4 1-8 to 50-) per acre, and still going the same way. Now, especially to those who think of coming over, I would say, do not expect a ready made farm, buildings all up, and the rest of it, ready for you to step into. You must expect some hardships, lots of hard

work and perhaps disappointment at first. Do not select any land from maps without seeing it yourself, some quarter sections are all right, perhaps the neighboring ones are veritable stone quarries or marsh.

Railways are being built in all directions; school districts are being formed, post offices opened, elevators put up and the work of developing the resources of the natural granary of the empire goes on at increasing pace.

I honestly believe that much maligned as the climate of Canada is by ignorant persons, we have a country very far more comfortable to live in, than most of the States and many of the European countries. ~~Bad blizzards are practically unknown in this part.~~ The fall of the year is a lively time, sunshine almost continually, and it is not usually bad weather until after Xmas. The winters are very cold, but with warm houses and warm clothing, no harm will come to any who do not foolishly run risks. I have made the journey from Yorkton, 25 miles, with the thermometer at 40 below zero, and although I will not go as far as to say that I did not feel the cold, I can say that I did not know that it was so cold until I saw the thermometer. We do not feel the cold to the same extent as we should 40 or 50 degrees higher in England.

I can only say that in our own case we have found the statements of Government pamphlets to be quite true. Having less than a thousand dollars when we landed in Winnipeg, we can now fairly estimate our property, implements, horses and cattle as being worth \$7,500 after meeting all liabilities. This is not putting any extra value on the land for 80 acres cultivated, or any value on buildings simply the market price for bare prairie and this is only 3½ years since we left old England.

Canada is very big country and one must not be blamed if a statement made does not apply to another part.

I am, Sir, yours obediently,

(Signed) HENRY TURNER.

## TWENTY NEW POST OFFICES OPENED IN ONE MONTH IN WESTERN CANADA.

No Trouble in Getting Work. Land Growing in Value Rapidly.

Hillside Farm, Springside, N.W.T.

Nov. 18th. 1904.

To the Editor of the Daily Chronicle,  
London.

If any man cannot find work here I venture the assertion the seeker is either content with hanging round the towns looking for something easy, or thinks he is worth more than he can command on the farm.

No one is advised to come to Canada to seek employment in banks or stores. When a man can obtain a homestead of 160 acres for \$10 (£2), the market price of which in a short time runs up to \$6 or \$10 per acre, he should be prepared, while obtaining a valuable insight into the ways of farming to be satisfied with a small wage.

I came into the Northwest from England in the spring of 1901 and so far the difficulty has not been to find places for my boys, but to keep them at home to do the necessary homestead duties. I can of course only speak of the district in which we live, but there is no reason why it should be different in other parts, as the whole country is developing at a marvellous rate.

Twenty new post offices opened on October 1st. It is about an average monthly statement. Next year will see the commencement of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway. This great undertaking will find employment for thousands and it is certain to be accompanied with the greatest rush of settlers on to the lands along the line of survey, that this country has yet seen. A big rise in land values will naturally result.

The 18th of November and ploughing yet.

Yours,

HENRY TURNER.

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### ENGLISHMEN WANTED.

James Mills writes as follows:—

Willowbrook, Assa. E., N.W.T., Canada.  
Oct. 15, '04.

It is now nearly five years since we came to the Yorkton district.

During that period nearly every available quarter section of homestead land has been taken up and new settlers have had to go further north and northwest to obtain land. The land along the Canadian Northern line is as good as can be found in any part of the Territories, so there is every encouragement to intending settlers. Many young men have come from Leeds and surrounding districts and one and all appear to be satisfied with their choice. In spite of climatic conditions, the crops in this district are abundant, and of good quality. Few districts report damaged crops.

On my own place and all around us crops are giving a satisfying yield. Prices also good and there has been a good demand for labour.

This part of the country was almost entirely devoted to ranching when we came, but now wire fences have cut off the old trails and the binders and threshers have been and are now busy around us.

I would repeat what I have before said, it is very strange that Englishmen, who have no hope of ever owning land in England should miss an opportunity which foreigners are not slow to take advantage of. Trusting you will find space for the above and again hoping that any who wish for information may write me, I remain, Sir,

Yours respectfully,

(Signed) JAMES MILLS,

Late of Oak Road and Caskleton Board Sch.

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### A DEMAND FOR FEMALE HELP.

Robert Dring Advises Farm Help, Male and Female, Especially those Engaged to be Married to come Here from the Old Country. By both Working Out a Couple of Years they can Make Enough to Secure a Home for Themselves.

Stanley Grange, Moosomin, N.W.T., Canada.

7th Nov., 1904.

In writing the Stamford Mercury, Stamford, Lincolnshire, England, Mr. Robt. Dring says:—

It is now 9 years since I left Lincolnshire and came out here, and perhaps it will be interesting to some of my old friends and the readers of your paper to hear something about the North West of Canada. It is very different from Lincolnshire. Land is to be had on very easy terms. There are vast tracts of very good land yet uncultivated. There is no sense in people being so prejudiced and wedded to home when by putting forth a little effort they can come here and build up for themselves comfortable homes in a very short time, and with very little capital. There are still free grant lands to be had from the Government. The wild land is worth about 10 dollars an acre, so that a man can buy a qr. section (160 acres) for about £320; but there are not many who do it that way. The more general way is to pay a small deposit, say £20, and then apply the proceeds of a third of the crop each year until the payment is completed, with 7 per cent. interest on the outstanding amount.

There are hundreds who came out here with scarcely a cent, who to-day are worth thousands of dollars. The land is going up in value, and I would like to see a great influx of English before Americans and foreigners get the advantage. Let us hold this rich heritage for our own nationality.

There are thousands in England who like myself have lost their birthright by the depreciation of the English land, which has been brought about, to a very great extent, by the development of this country.. Let all of those who are not too old come out here and regain their position by getting hold of a good tract of this rich land, and still be under the old flag, although in another part of the empire.

There is wisdom in a man with means who has boys to provide for coming here. He could do better for them than at home. To the ambitious farm labourers this is an ideal place. There is a demand for them at good wages, and they would soon be able to start farming on their own account. £150 would make a good start. It would be a splendid spec. for John who is engaged to Mary, and nothing but labouring to look forward to, to come out here and both hire out. The two would soon be able to make a start for themselves and be well off. There is a demand for female help.

(Signed) ROBERT DRING.

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### A PIONEER'S STORY.

Strength, Energy and Will Invariably Succeed. Crops and Cattle a Success.

Grenfell, October 12th, 1904.

I came to Pleasant Forks, district Alberta, in the year 1883, forty miles from any railway, from Sutton in the Elms, Leicestershire, England, about nine miles from Leicester, and am known through a good part of Leicestershire. I was one of the pioneers here, and we had very hard times at first, as everything was very dear at that time. Now you can get sugar at about the same as in England and tea for less and other things about the same. I came to Grenfell about ten years ago and am well satisfied with my prospects here. I had very little capital when I came here; now I have over six thousand bushels of wheat a year, besides oats and other grain. This year what I have sold and what I have to sell will be worth from 4 to 5 thousand dollars; besides I keep from 50 to 60 head of cattle and horses, I pay the men that help handle the harvest and threshing 6s. 6d. and their board a day. I think the prospects are good for the right class of people with plenty of backbone and not too old. The younger the better. I would not advise factory people that are not strong to come. I was over in England 3 years ago this winter, and as a result 15 came out to me, and they are all doing well. One will have from two to three thousand dollars worth of wheat this year, but he had a very good start.

(Signed) WM. WELCH.

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### LAND AS GOOD AS IN THE VALE OF GLAMORGAN.

Wales Contributes its Quota to the Settlement of Western Canada and they have all the Same Story—Success. Mr. Goulden Tells His Story in the Home Paper. No Landlords Here.

Yorkton, Assa., October 24th, 1904.

The Western Mail, Cardiff, Wales, contained the following—  
Since coming to Canada about four and half years ago, I have received several letters from friends and others in Wales

asking my advice with regard to emigrating here. I think a few lines from me will help some to decide who intend to emigrate. The question most often asked is "Is the land good?" My answer is that we have here in Western Canada as good land as there is to be found in the Vale of Glamorgan, which is only waiting for the plough to become as productive as the land in Wales. I can honestly say to you tenant farmers who have sons able to take a share in the work that this is the country to come to, where you can get a free farm of 160 acres from the Government, and where in a very few years' time you will be in a position that you can never hope to be in the Old Country.

Any man that is willing to work can get employment on farms at good wages, but anyone thinking he can pick up money on the road will be mistaken. The money is in the land and it has to be worked to take it out. Everyone in this neighborhood is getting on well. Men like myself who came here with very little money are well off, and all living on their own farms. The best of all is that we are our own landlords and have not that dreaded day facing us, the half yearly rent day. A great many people have the idea that the country is hardly civilized, but if they saw the fine houses, schools, churches and towns springing up, they would know otherwise. Besides getting a free homestead there are thousands of acres of pasture which cattle, horses and sheep get the grazing of for no cost whatever. Taxes are light, the annual tax on 160 acres in this district is only about ten dollars. The climate is good, warm but bracing in summer. The winters are cold but the sun shines nearly every day, and no rain only snow, which makes it nice for getting about, as all winter work is done with sleighs instead of wagons.

(Signed) W. F. GOULDEN,

Late of Lantart (?) Major.

### BUILT THE FIRST STONE FARM HOUSE IN THE WEST.—WEALTHY NOW AND TAKING LIFE EASY.

W. Gibson Speaks Highly of the Country and Should from  
His Remarkable Success.

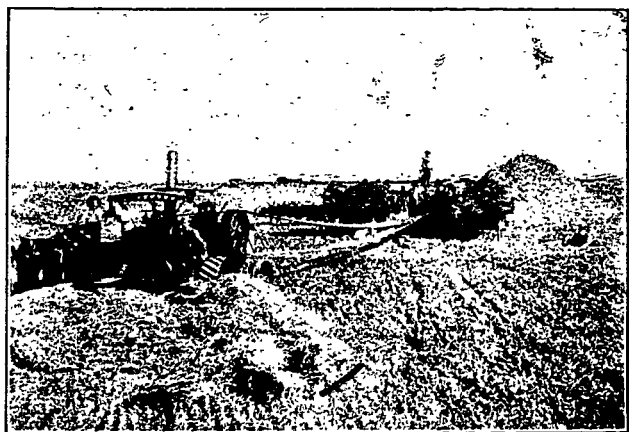
Wolseley, Assa., August 22nd, 1904.

The success of both myself and my sons has been far greater than ever I expected. My eldest son built the first store in the Town of Craik on the Prince Albert Railway, where he has a lot of valuable property, is J.P. and Post Master, proprietor of the weekly newspaper and doing well. Fourteen years ago this same son was working on the railway where he is located, when this railway was in construction, driving a team for another man for \$1.50 per day.





Home of a Successful Western Canada Farmer.



Threshing Outfit at Work.

My second son, who is in business in Wolseley, also farms 1,000 farm close on the Town of Wolseley. He also has about 3,000 acres of land in this district besides.

My third son is a general merchant at Balgonie and has a branch at Craven at foot of Long Lake, and owns 30 town lots in the Town of Prince Albert.

My youngest son is the farmer at home. He has one and a half sections or nearly 1,000 acres. I sold it to him last year, and as he is only 23 years of age and unmarried we are still staying on the farm, and I am taking things easy, and as young at heart as the day I first landed in Canada. I have had the best of health and do not feel any bad effects of my hard work on the farm.

I may say that I built the first stone dwelling farm house in the West. I started it in 1884, and had it finished and living in it in 1885, having dug the cellar, hauled the stone and burned the lime, done the mason work, the carpenter work and plaster work. When I ought to have been sleeping I did my regular farm work besides with the help of my boys. I had no help except my two eldest boys in all this work. I expect Mr. McKinn will be giving you a photo of our place as it is now, as he was here about two months ago. I have also a photo of our first shanty we got taken the first fall we were in the country. I own a lot of valuable property in Wolseley and intend to build a house on it to end my days in.

Yours truly,

(Signed) WM. GIBSON.

## READY MARKET FOR MONEY AND STRENGTH.

Mr. Hillyard Sings His Praise of this Country in the English Press as the Result of Experience and Decided Success.

Weyburn, Assa., Canada.

To the Editor, Ilkley in Wharfedale Gazette.

Sir:—In consequence of numerous enquiries of me with reference to farming in the North West Territories, its financial opportunities, climatic conditions, etc. I give the following as my opinion, which may be of service to others.

No country in the world offers better opportunities for financial success than Western Canada. All features of farming can be made to pay if gone about with the methods used by the old settlers. Business openings in the new towns are innumerable, risk nil, except where too much credit is given. Climate is healthy and dry; sickness rare; winters cold, but if proper accomodation be provided, not felt more than many winters in the North of England. Fuel reasonable. Wages good; great demand for labour except in winter. Prices of goods moderately high; interest high. Rent low. Capital difficult to borrow except on real estate; easy to lend on good security. Land is steadily rising in value.

Settlers have to make their own social life. In well settled districts there is abundance of free and easy interchange of hospitalities.

I advise any one who wishes to farm to either buy an improved place or homestead, and hire the land out for breaking by the acre until all is improved. This is by far the cheapest method.

I believe that wheat pays best of anything, then cattle, horses, dairying, poultry, hogs, etc., mixed farming entails considerable work. I have been engaged in wheat farming and land business for six years and find it very profitable.

This is a country to which a man may bring either money or strength and find a ready market for both.

Yours truly,

(Signed) SYDNEY HILLYARD.

### HUNDREDS HAVE MADE HAPPY HOMES.

Frederick Hawkins of Kingston on the Thames made \$20,000 Farming in the Canadian West on a Capital of Three Cents in a Few Years and of Course he Gives the Country Its Due in a Letter.

Moose Jaw, Sept. 31st, 1904.

I ought to be satisfied having in a few years converted here without any help three cents into over twenty thousand dollars.

I was born at Kingston on Thames, England, and as a boy I read and thought of America and Canada, and moved to Dresden, Ontario, when I was a young man. I went home with the hopes of getting something to start on. My idea then was that a man ought to have at least \$5,000.00, but have always seen that the men of large means fail. The poor man with small means comes to the front and stays there. I got \$700 or \$800 but spent this trifle in sight seeing Ontario and at the Falls.

I worked on the railway at Toronto, at which I saved enough to buy a ticket west to Moose Jaw where I landed March 17, 1887, with three cents. I tried for work on railway, but the road then did not need any help. I found work with a farmer for my board, and I got wages as soon as seeding started. After seeding the farmer asked me to take up a homestead, and he would do me 25 acres of breaking (plowing) for 3 months' work; he was helping me and himself as he would have me paid and some profit on his work.

The next spring I bought a team from the same man on time at \$480, a large price as the same horses could be bought for \$200 now. I paid a small sum down, which I had earned that winter in the woods and in threshing in Manitoba. About 3 years after starting I bought a C.P.R.  $\frac{1}{2}$  section (160 acres) and since a Hudson's Bay  $\frac{1}{2}$  section and another  $\frac{1}{2}$

C.P.R. section, so I have been farming some 800 acres for some years, and have been a successful grain grower. My stock has grown from a team of horses until I kept 28 of them on the farm.

The implement dealers sell machinery on time. I bought my first drill for \$80, 2 years to make payment. I bought my first binder, neighbors agreeing if I did to give me their crops to cut for 3 years at 75c. per acre, and so we grew until one by one we bought one another out, and I myself used three binders, two drills, six and eight ploughs of my own, and a steam ploughing and threshing machine outfit. I am writing this whilst the machine shop is putting 2 bolts in my engine. I can steam plough from 18 to 23 acres per day. I have threshed 1,700 bush. before dinner and the smallest day's work up to date was 1,088 bushels. Hundreds have made happy homes here with a very small start, and every time I drive out to our outer circle of settlement I see a new ring of a few miles of settlers, added to our larger rings, which means many hundreds of new homes as the ring grows larger.

I have answered hundreds of letters to fellow countrymen, and I still try to answer more.

Yours truly,

(Signed) FREDERICK CH. HAWKINS.

### 19,500 BUSHELS OF WHEAT.—6,000 BUSHELS OF OATS AND BARLEY.

Alfred Wilson Gives Facts and Figures and Shows an Extraordinarily Large Profit from Wheat Growing in Western Canada, \$18 and \$24 per Acre.

Indian Head, N.W.T., Jan. 20th, 1904.

Am sending you the return of two fields of wheat grown on my home farm last year. These returns are perfectly accurate, and not over estimated.

I summer-fallow about one-third of my farm every year, and afterward take off two crops and summer-fallow again. The summer-fallow is ploughed twice during the summer, first shallow afterwards deep and no weed allowed to grow. The stubble is left as long as possible when cutting the first crop, and is burned the following spring, drilled directly afterwards, and harrowed after drilling. This gives much better results than fall ploughing.

Field No. 1.—Quarter section, fallowed 1903, yield 37 bushels per acre. This wheat is netting at present time 88c. per bushel.

For 37 bushels. . . . . per acre \$32.56

The cost of summer-fallowing in

1903 : . . . . . \$4.20 " "

Seed wheat and seeding. . . . . 1.50 " "

Harvesting. . . . . 65 " "

Threshing (owner's machine) 2c.

per bushel . . . . . 74 " "

Hauling to elevator at 2c. per bush . . . . . 74 " "

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\$7.63 " "

Profit after allowing expenses..... " " \$24.93  
 No. 2.—Stubble field, 80 acres. Have sold the wheat at  
 88c. per bushel.

Yield per acre, 25 bushels..... per acre \$22.00

Cost—

Seed wheat and seeding..... \$1.50 " "

Cutting, stooking..... 65 " "

Threshing (owner's machine) 2c.  
 per bushel..... 50 " "

Hauling to elevator 2c per bush... 50 " "

\$3.15 " "

Profit after expenses..... " " 18.85

Profit from one ploughing..... \$43.78

I am sending you the yield of these two fields, which are both in my own farm. I thought they might be interesting reading for you. Had 19,500 bushels of wheat on my different farms, and between 5,000 and 6,000 of oats and barley.

I remain, yours very truly,

(Sgd.) ALFRED WILSON.

S. and R. Hind of England Know that Hard Work With or Without Capital will bring Affluence in this Country, on the Farm.

Cottonwood, Assa., 18-4-04.

I beg to give you the following particulars re ourselves. Self and brother arrived here from England in '83; native place Stockton-on-Tees, Durham. Capital about £300 with no knowledge of either hard or farm work; of course had the usual hard times for green hands, as we had no near neighbors and had to buy experience. We have done well in the country and believe anyone can do the same if he likes, capital or no capital.

Yours truly,

(Signed) S. AND R. HIND.

NEVER HAD A FAILURE FOR TWELVE YEARS.

W. H. Thompson, of Grenfell, Saskatchewan, Writes of the Advantages of Western Canada to the Chronicle, of Darlington, England.

- It is now over twenty years since we left our old home, Stanhope on Weardale, England. We arrived at Wolseley, May 13th, 1884, and as soon as we could locate on a home-  
 stead of 160 acres which the Canadian Government give to all

settlers who intend making farming their occupation, we settled. I was well known from Frosterly to Lanehead on Wear-dale being connected as manager of the Newlandside Lime-stone Quarry for about twenty-years. We have had the usual experience of all emigrants. Some years the seasons were dry with a want of rainfall, but we kept our cattle increasing as fast as we could, making little headway also gaining experience as to how best to manage the ploughing land. Twelve years ago we got a second homestead of 160 acres of land in the Grenfell District. The climate seems to have altered for the seasons ever since have been more or less wet—moisture has been regular and insured a fair crop. I can say for the last twelve years, we have never had a failure. We have steadily increased the amount of tillage land. At the present time we have close on to three hundred acres of ploughed land in crop, for as a family we bought the adjoining land to our 320 acres, so that at present we have a square mile which equals 640 acres, and lease from the Government 320 acres for pasture for our cattle and horses at a nominal rent. During these latter years our average yield of wheat has been over twenty-two bushels of 60 lbs. to the bushel per acre. This present threshing which we are now doing has yielded 26 bushels of wheat per acre of good sound grain so any reasonable man ought to be satisfied. We don't take all the praise to ourselves, but industry, coupled with the blessing of an all wise Providence, has brought about the results, so that as far as my experience has any weight, no person with ordinary strength, health and willing to work, sober and steady, need be afraid of emigrating to Canada.

We have plenty of schools to educate the children, the Government giving a grant equal to two-thirds of the cost, the settlers supplying the remainder of the expense. All religious bodies are here.

It is a land of sunshine, healthy; rather cold in winter, but with plenty of warm clothing no one need be afraid.

Yours truly,

(Signed) WM. H. THOMPSON.

#### NO OCCASION TO REGRET.—SUCCESSFUL IN GARDENING.

Wm. Langrish, of Oxbow, Gives His Old Country Friends Sound Practical Advice, the Result of His own Experience.

Oxbow, Assa.

In the Spring of 1883, being satisfied that farming in England was no longer a profitable occupation, I determined to try my luck in one of the colonies, and the Canadian North West seeming to offer the greatest inducements, I journeyed to Winnipeg, via Chicago and St. Paul, the then only route. The step in life which I took then, I have never had occasion

to regret. Arrived in Winnipeg I hired for a year with a farmer, and thereby gained an insight into the ways of the country, which has since been of great value to me. The following year I moved farther West settling to the South of what was known as the Moose Mountain country. After having had twenty years experience farming in the Canadian West, I feel that I cannot give better advice to all young Englishmen, situated as I was, than to tell them to come out here and to try their fortune. While it is too much to expect that one can acquire a competence sufficient to retire upon at the end of a stated number of years, yet any industrious and steady young man, can not only have a comfortable home and make a good living, but, can with average luck put by sufficient to keep himself in the autumnal time of his life, and give his family a good start in life also. With regard to the possibilities of this land, I have to say the soil is rich and very fertile, and four years out of five yields magnificent crops of all kinds of grains, roots, vegetables and hay; small fruits also do well, but the problem of growing apples and large fruit, we leave for the Government Experimental Farm to solve. There have been exceptions however, when the crops have suffered from drought, and sometimes late sown wheat gets touched with frost, but in every country there are some drawbacks to contend with. Cattle and horses do well, the latter often living all the winter on the prairie. Cattle, however, have to be stabled, four or five months during the winter season. I have been very successful in the way of gardening, having grown splendid onions, beets, carrots, cabbage, etc., also vines of all kinds. Some years I have ripened water melons and tomatoes in the open air.

As far as sport is concerned, no country could offer greater inducements than those who are fond of the gun and rod, as the prairies and lakes are teeming with prairie chicken and wild fowl and the rivers and lakes with fish.

The climate is very healthy, and while it is certainly cold during part of every winter, the summers are almost perfect, the fall of the year being especially delightful.

All things considered, I believe the Canadian North West to be the best field available to-day for any Old Country people desirous of emigrating to the British Colonies.

WILLIAM LANGRISH.

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More Money to be Made in Western Canada in One Year than in Five in the Old Country. Settlers Could Not be Drawn Away from the West with a Chain.

Yorkton, N.W.T., Oct 15, 1904

To the Editor of the Staley Bridge Reporter

By way of replying to some letters just received, you ask am I satisfied with the North West. I say "Yes" quite so, not that everything is perfect here, it is a new country and

growing so fast. It has not been possible to make good roads and every other convenience keep pace at the same time; these things are being pushed along as rapidly as possible. We have the finest kind of land—a soil that will grow any kind of grain, but not all kinds of fruit on account of our short seasons. We, however, make enough money to enable us to buy anything we want that we cannot grow. I can make more money here in one year than I could in five in England and then there is room to breathe here. What you need if you contemplate coming here is “push” first, last and all the time. To strong, willing men of average intelligence, there is no such word as failure. With such a strong incentive as the certainty of big pay and knowing that you are working for yourself, I wonder that more of my old chums do not move out. 160 acres of land free where there is no risk, the experimental stage having been passed, should not need any argument. I have some of my old country friends for neighbors and you could not get them away with a logging chain.

I am, Sir, yours respectfully,

(Signed) THOS. A. KIRKLAND.

### GRIT AND PERSEVERANCE TELLS.

Lost Money Through Inexperience; Started Again with \$90 when Experienced and Did Well.

Pheasant Forks, N.W.T., Canada.  
Feb'y. 29th, 1904.

I came to this country in the spring of '82. A lot of us started from Toronto on April 18th. We came on the railway as far as Brandon, the end of the line, then we took oxen and travelled over the prairie for 200 miles, and not a house to be seen after leaving Brandon. We arrived at our colony on the second week in June.

When we settled here we had the promise of a railroad right away, but it did not come until last year. I have lived here 21 years, and never have been nearer the railroad than 35 miles, and still succeeded well. With grit and perseverance I am now in a good comfortable position. I started with three cows and six oxen. I kept increasing my cows as I bred them, and bought two or three more. If it had not been for the cows through years of not much to sell, I do not know how we would have done. The chief reason I came to this country was to get land for my children and keep them around me. It was hard at first for some years, but it is different now in every way. I like the country first-rate, the healthiest country I ever put my foot on, and abundance of everything around now. I have six sections and a half of first-class land or 4,160 acres. I have 1,000 acres under the plough and expect all being well to break 250 acres more this coming sea-



son and fallow 300 acres more. I have 5 sections and  $\frac{1}{2}$  paid for or 3,520 acres clear except \$400 dollars, and the other section partly paid for. I have somewhere about 20,000 bus. of grain on the farm to-day, near 300 cattle, and over 50 horses, pigs and every other requisite, and a good lot of implements and machinery, a new threshing machine, only one year and all paid for. I believe I have to-day on the farm in improvements and stock, implements and grain, \$52,000, all paid for. That is not a bad record for a new country. I have got the whole thing together in about seventeen years. We have had many drawbacks but still succeeded above any expectations I ever had. I firmly believe it is the best country under the sun for any man to come to that is not afraid of work, and that will leave most of his ways of farming behind him, and learn the ways of the country. Get good land, do good work and hang on, never say die. I know old country people are very cautious,, that is a many of them; however, if I was a young fellow, and had no capital except money to land me up to Winnipeg, nothing would daunt me if I had my health with God's blessing. I often wonder how it is farmers in England will continue renting farms year after year, when if they came out here they could buy first-class land for 10 dollars (£2) an acre—what they are paying in rent in one year. There are good wages to be earned for a few years, then take a homestead and commence for yourself. Here is about the finest land man can look on. I can give you a farmer's name not far from me, Mr. Bates, Kenlis, that had 40 acres of fallow that produced 6 qrs. 6 bus. wheat to the acre, burned the stubble and drilled wheat again that yielded 5 qrs. 4 bus. to the acre, burned the stubble and drilled again and got 3 qrs. 6 bus. to the acre; or yielded 16 qrs. 128 bus. of wheat to the acre with once cultivating except drilling.

There is another farmer that came to the country when I did, and lost all his money as other men did for want of experience. He dug a deep well for the C.P.R., and got 90 dollars to start again, and since that he has succeeded right along.

I remain, yours truly,

(Sgd.) H. L. STILBORN.

## VAST AREAS WAITING TO BE TILLED IN WESTERN CANADA.

All on Equal Footing in Canada and all with the Same Prosperity Ahead who Adopt Industry and Perseverance as Their Watchword.

To the Editor, Newcastle Weekly Chronicle.

I would like to write a few lines to the younger men before they emigrate. Come to Canada and the North West in particular. And why? Because no man is considered too old

to work, and it is plentiful; but not only that for I am speaking from a farmer's point of view. If one comes out as a young man when he gets to the age which is considered too old in England for a workman, he is here on his own farm, is independent, and acknowledges no one as master. He cannot be told by anyone that he is not wanted as being too old. It may appear hard work at first to anyone not used to farming, to start farm work, and the pay for the first year or so may be small; but any man that is really willing to learn and desirous of doing his best will in three years not only be working with greater ease to himself, but his services will be eagerly sought after and good wages paid him, \$200 to \$275 a year and board. A good steady man in a few years will not only have gained experience with many hundreds of dollars besides which will enable him to make a fairly good start for himself, and with the thought of independence to spur him on, it is his own fault if he does not become well fixed with worldly goods. There are vast areas of the finest land waiting to be tilled, and there are thousands in England who can have that land free, from which they can make a good competency, instead of staying in England and being told "too old." From a social point, Jack, here is as good as his master as long he behaves himself, and is always welcome at a neighbour's house, for the genial hospitality of the people here is unbounded. We all meet on terms of equality and no one shows by word or deed that he considers himself better than another. Why stay at home with visions of the poor house in front of you, when out here after your day's work, you can indulge in visions of ownership of farm and home with your wife and children around you and prosperity ahead of you.

I remain, Sir, yours truly,

(Signed) RICHARD CAIL.

**PUSH, TACT AND PRINCIPLE ADVOCATED.—ONE  
ENGLISH FAMILY BROUGHT SIX MORE  
TO WESTERN CANADA.**

Saltscoats, 11-2-04.

We were among the first settlers that came into the Crescent Lake District, before any railway was nearer than Broadview, consequently we had a great deal to learn and some privations to contend with. For several years ours was a constant struggle. We from the first had faith in the country, in eventual success, and we have not been disappointed.

Two members of our family are farming on their own account, and both are doing well, and two younger sons are farming together. We own sixty head of horses, seventy-five head of cattle and sixty-eight pigs. We had two hundred acres under crop last year, and hope this year to have nearly two hundred more. We are well equipped with all necessary farming implements.

We may express ourselves as well pleased with our outlook. Now we have good railway accommodation, elevators, and markets for our produce. We have an excellent school situated in the centre of the township, also a post office within a mile and a half of our place. Through the Government's excellent homestead regulations we have been able to bring out and settle six families, all within a few miles of us, and we may say "still there's more to follow."

We can safely recommend this country to anyone with some means and plenty of "Push, Tact, and Principle," such can soon surround themselves with not only the comforts of life but more.

We are, Sir,  
Yours very respectfully,

H. F. PARTRIDGE & SONS.

**BUILT HIS OWN BUILDINGS.—STONE STABLE,  
FRAME BARN, WINDMILL—WORTH \$3,500.00.**

A Little Experience with a Practical Farmer is Suggested by  
One who has Gone Through the Process Himself and  
Profited by it.

Wolseley. Assa., March 10th, 1904.

I came to the North West in the Spring of 1884 from Cheshire, England, where I was employed as manager of the Nestun-Parkgate Gas Co. I started with a small capital, and I consider we have gotten along better than we could ever have hoped to in the Old Country. We have now some 15 horses, 25 head of cattle, pigs, hens and everything to make a successful farmer. I built nearly all my own buildings, including a stone stable, 34 x 66 ft., with a frame barn and windmill over it, and the buildings are worth over \$3,500.00. We farm 640 acres and altogether are well satisfied with the country, and would advise all who want to better their position to come to the Canadian West. I cannot impress it too strongly on new comers, not to expect too much, and not to begin farming until they get some experience on a farm. I will be pleased to hear from any one who thinks of coming here, and I will give all the information in my power. I might possibly be in England and Scotland next winter, and would be pleased to meet intending emigrants and advise them how to proceed.

Yours very truly,

(Sgd.) ALEX. KINDRED, P.M.,  
Moffatt.

**RAILWAYS HAVE BROUGHT MARKETS CLOSER TO  
SETTLERS.**

Wm. Noble Considers this the Country for the Man who Wants  
to Make a Home for Himself and Family.

Oxbow, Assa., July 12th, '04.

I wish to say that I came out from England twenty-one years ago, and have been in the West twenty years of that

time. When I came here, there was a very small settlement, and the settlers used to go a hundred miles to market their grain, but the country has gradually settled up, and the railway has brought the market closer to us. At one time, about ten years ago, land could be bought for a song, and people were living in sod houses, and had sod stables for their stock. Now things have changed—land is increasing in value every year, and at the present time it is being sold at the following prices:—Raw prairie from seven to ten dollars an acre; improved farms from fifteen to twenty-five dollars per acre. Old sod buildings are being replaced by large frame barns and fine stone and frame houses.

I started to farm in 1888 without any money, and worked amongst the neighbours to get a living, and would take anything for pay, flour, butter, potatoes, or a calf, until I got a start. Now I own my farm, and have bought out an implement business in the town.

There are great opportunities for all who wish to come here to make a home for themselves and their children.

Yours respectfully,

WILLIAM NOBLE.

Rouleau, 8-3-04.

I wish to say no young man can do better than to come to the North West. I left Kingston-on-Thames, Surrey County, England, in 1892, and came to Canada.

I was in Ontario ten years. In 1892 I started homesteading here. Land was very cheap and homesteads plentiful. I was even advised by acquaintances not to settle here. However I settled and land has gone up \$2 per acre per year.

My first year I bought oxen and got 50 acres of land plowed twice ready for crop. And in the fall there are always lots of work at good wages. I got work on a threshing gang at \$1.75 per day and board, and I worked steady for six weeks. Last spring opened up early and was very dry. I came on my homestead on the first day of April, and went to work and sowed 50 acres of crop, and during the summer I got 65 acres more worked up for crop another year. Being so dry in the spring the grain was slow to start and the late rains held the crops back from maturing or we would have had our crops all cut before the frosts came. But it must be remembered that this is an exceptional poor year according to accounts of farmers in the older settled parts. But we are looking forward to a good crop this year, as we have a good fall of snow, and also rather a severe winter, so it will not be so dry this spring and crops will get an early start. I expect this year to get the remainder of my 160 acres under cultivation, and as far as I can find out it will then be valued in the neighbourhood of \$20.00 an acre. Now I wish to say where is there that a young man has a better advantage than in the Canadian North West.

The Government offers a homestead of 160 acres for the fee of \$10.00 or £2 to cover entry fees. And I might also say

that work animals and implements all can be bought on very reasonable terms if desired to be bought that way. And an intended settler that comes to Western Canada and is willing to work, there is nothing to hinder him from getting a farm and soon have a comfortable home in the world's greatest wheat field of Canada's great and beautiful West.

(Sgd.) ROBERT C. THOMPSON,  
Rouleau, Assiniboia, North West Territory.

### ~~COUNTRY WELL FITTED FOR MIXED FARMING.~~

James Mills, from Six Years' Experience, though a Teacher all His Life Before Testifies to the Golden Opportunities for Capital and Labor in Western Canada.

Willow Brook P.O., Assa. E., N.W.T.

I and my family left England on April 6th, 1892, for Iowa, U.S. After 8 years residence there we decided to try our fortunes in the N.W.T.

We had originally intended making this district our home and the visit of the late Mr. Crerar, of Yorkton, fully decided us.

We reached Yorkton on March 31st, 1900, and were located on our land in a log building 18x24 within 3 weeks, and at once commenced to break to insure some feed for stock and vegetables for our own use. The spring being dry, we did not raise much grain, but a good crop of potatoes and roots was obtained.

Last year I and one of my sons raised nearly 1,000 bu. of oats, 378 wheat, 150 barley and 88 bu. of flax. Our hogs and cattle have done well. This country is eminently fitted for mixed farming, as is testified by the fact that all the old time ranchers are buying adjacent land and raising crops. Four years ago only very few settlers were to be found between here and Yorkton. Now, the whole of Twps. 23, 24, 25, 26, 27 and 28 in Ranges 1 to 8 West of 2nd Meridian are homesteaded, besides a good deal of land has been purchased from companies. We have a good many English and Scotch settlers, besides Swedes, Hungarians and Galicians. A large number in the immediate vicinity are from the States. Almost without exception they are contented and are proud of the Government and their ownership of land.

Why more Englishmen don't come to this land of promise is a mystery.

Yours truly,  
JAMES MILLS.

S. Stevenson, English, Began Farming at 17 Years of Age, and is Now a Wealthy Man.

I left the Old Country the spring of 1887, arriving at Qu'Appelle the 1st day of May, to begin life in a very rough country

with only 15 cents in my pocket, not enough to buy a meal. I didn't have a single friend or relative to go to. I felt pretty homesick, but as I was young, just 17, strong and healthy, I soon started to work. I got work with a farmer and soon got into the ways of farming. I continued to work out for four years. By that time I had a little money, \$200 (two hundred dollars.)

I took up a homestead, bought a yoke of steers and a plough, and by the time I had accomplished a lot of hard work against difficulties numerous, I was able to buy another quarter section, and now I have it all under cultivation. I have implements, horses and cattle, and to-day it would take eight thousand dollars to buy me out.

(Sgd.) SAMUEL STEVENSON,

Fort Qu'Appelle, Assa.

### DEVONSHIRE DOES NOT SURPASS MANITOBA.

The Following is a Statement Made and Signed by Mr. A. E. Hole, of Minnedosa, Man., 14th March, 1904, who is Delighted that he Settled in the Canadian West.

I came from Devonshire, England, in 1886, and worked out for one year in the Minnedosa district to gain experience of the ways and requirements of the country. I now own 800 acres which cost \$4.00 per acre, having bought when the country here was comparatively unknown, and certainly unappreciated. It is now valued at over \$20.00 per acre, and is not for sale at that.

I, like most farmers near Minnedosa, prefer mixed farming. Last year I had 100 acres in wheat which yielded 30 bushels per acre. I also reaped between three and four thousand bushels of oats besides barley. I have 40 head of cattle including 20 short-horn cows and 12 general purpose horses; good frame house and stables, granary, and housing for implements, etc. Even Devonshire does not surpass Manitoba for a healthy climate.

(Signed) A. E. HOLE.

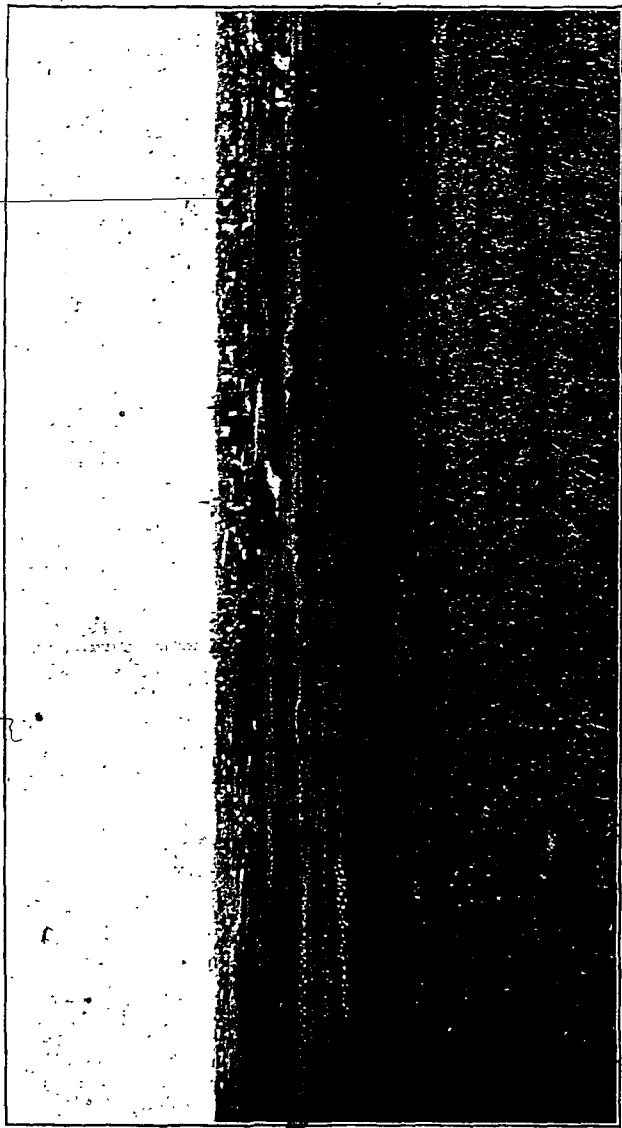
### ARRIVED IN DEBT.—HAS TWO CARLOADS OF HORSES, CATTLE, IMPLEMENTS, ETC.

Thomas Stringer, Still Another, Assures His English Acquaintances Through the Press, Industry and Energy Always Succeed in Western Canada.

Swan River, Man., Oct. 4th, 1904.

I have many times thought I would like to place my impressions of Canada, as a suitable place for many who I know

A Typical Western Town.



are wishing to emigrate, before your readers. I have with my family been farming in Manitoba since 1888. I left Warwickshire, England, in June of that year. My previous occupation was railway signalman on the Midland railway. There are many in England who would come and would make very desirable settlers, if they were sure they could make a decent living. When I landed at Douglas Man., about July 1st, 1888, I was 75c. in debt to the Immigration Agent at Winnipeg who lent me that amount to complete my fare. I had not a cent to make a start with, but I paid back the 75 cts. out of my first month's wages earned from a Scotchman who lived near my homestead. My wife and family of three young sons being dependent upon me for existence made it none too easy getting started; but it's surprising how soon you can get a lot of things around you when you are in real earnest, and it did not seem long till the boys were old enough to help and later to obtain for themselves good farms. Two years since we moved to Swain River Valley, and are well satisfied with the prospects here. Arriving at Douglas 75 cts. in debt, and leaving it with two carloads of horses, cattle, implements, etc., valued at \$4,500 is quite a contrast. The thought of this would make many a sturdy lad's heart bound with desire to try their luck in Canada. Well such was our experience, and I often wish I could be amongst old acquaintances and tell them from real experience the truth of what many of us used to talk about with respect to Canada. I may here say there are lots of room, lots of work, lots of good land, good wages and good prospects for those who are blessed with strong, healthy bodies and willing to adapt themselves to the ways of the country. When such come they will be looked after by efficient men whom a wise government have place where most needed. The agents are men of unquestionable character, one look into their faces inspires confidence. They are at the trains to protect you from sharpers and to interest themselves in your welfare, and are from the first your fast and trusted friends.

I beg to remain, yours faithfully,

(Signed) THOMAS STRINGER.

### CAME TO WESTERN CANADA A POOR MAN.—MADE HIS THREE BOYS RICH MEN.

Mr. Musgrave Assures the English Press Men Willing to Work in Western Canada can Grow Wealthy Even if they Arrive Without Capital.

Meldon, Nr. Dauphin, Manitoba, Canada.

I frequently see it said sometimes that it is useless for emigrants to come to Canada unless they have £300 or £400 capital. May I point out to you that a man can come to Western Canada the same as I did five years ago with abso-



lutely nothing. I got off the train with nothing but a five cent piece in my pocket. I saw a farmer on the station platform and asked him to hire me. He hired me at \$20 a month as I had been used to feeding and handling cattle in England, and gave me one dollar to pay for my supper and bed until morning. I met him at nine o'clock in the morning and he drove me out to his farm. He paid me \$20 a month for twelve months, and I put \$150 in the bank at the end of the year after paying for winter clothing, etc.

I worked out for four years, and each year managed to put at least \$150 in the bank. At the end of four years I had about \$700, and I went in partnership with a man on a farm in Southern Manitoba. This spring I sold out my share for \$1,100 and came up here north-east of Dauphin. I bought a half section by paying down \$300, and balance in half crop payments, and I expect in another five years that my land will be worth at least \$50 an acre. I will not sell it for less at any rate.

My object in writing to you is to point out: a man can come to Canada with nothing whatever in his pocket, and if he is willing to work out for four or five years and save say \$150 or \$200 a year for 4 or 5 years, as I did, in the space of ten years he can not only be a successful farmer but he can be a wealthy man. I may add that I have a wife and three children, and have been able, by going to the bush each winter and working out during harvest time, to find them a better living than they could possibly have had if I stayed in England as farm labourer at 14s. a week, which wages I was getting before we decided to come to Canada.

I have a half section of land now, and 80 acres in crop. After this fall I shall have all my debts paid, and proceeds of all my crops in future can go straight into the bank to make my three boys rich men in Canada. I think you will agree with me that the great question in England to-day is "Where are we going to place our boys, or what are we going to find for them to do?"

Yours truly,

(Signed) JOS. B. MUSGRAVE.

FULL OF HOPE AND COURAGE, TEN SHILLINGS IN  
POCKET—NOW OWNS 800 ACRES.

Tho. Parsons is Another Englishman who Assures His Fellow  
Countrymen Willing Hands can Succeed Here Even  
Without Capital.

Dauphin, Man., Oct. 3rd, 1904.

I sailed from Liverpool on the 1st of May, 1873, my passage paid I had 10 shillings in my pocket. I was only 16 and all alone, I did not know a soul in this country I was coming to. I was full of hope and courage. I remained in the province of Ontario for 5 years where I learnt farming and saved some

money. I then came to Manitoba and took up land and commenced farming on my own account. I now own 800 acres of land, a full stock of farming implements, horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, poultry, etc. If I had remained in the Old Country, in all probability I should now be worth nothing. My success has been nothing more than ordinary, in fact not equal to my opportunities, but it is a fair example of what a man can do with pluck and perseverance. There are, of course, some difficulties to face—some inconveniences, even hardships, but they are only such as are incidental to all new countries and quickly disappear. This is a country of progress for the man who is not afraid of labour, who possesses good health, some muscle and common sense. Of course a little capital is also a great help. This country offers a sure prospect of eventual prosperity and independence.

I am, Sir, yours sincerely,

(Signed) THOMAS PARSONS.

### HAS THIRTY-FIVE HIVES OF BEES.

Settled Himself and Members of His Family. All Succeeding Well in the West, and Room for Millions More.

Hope Farm, Solsgirth, Manitoba.

I am a native of Bicker, Lincolnshire, England, which place I left the spring of 1887, and arrived at Solsgirth in August with very small capital. With hard work and attention to business, I soon began to climb the ladder. I now own 800 acres of land, 75 head of cattle, 15 horses, 40 pigs, and a full line of up-to-date implements, also a traction threshing outfit. Last year I settled my eldest son. I gave him 160 acres of land, horses and implements, 20 head of cattle, and erected a new frame house. I also have 35 hives of bees, which are a very profitable enterprise.

The climate, I consider wonderfully healthy. The summers are all anyone can wish for; the winters are very pleasant except at times when it is stormy, but from them we feel no hardship, for we arrange our work so that we can stay around the stables until the storm abates.

If the thousands of farmers, that are scarcely existing in England, would clear out and make Western Canada their home, they would take a step I think they would never regret. Of course, there would be some kickers (they would kick anywhere). With hard work and perseverance settlers are soon on the right road for independence. What I have accomplished thousands have done before me.

Yours truly,

(Sgd.) W. E. COOLEY.

P.S.—I have in crop this year 380 acres and 140 acres of fallow.—W.E.C.

The Experience of E. Madshaw is that a Man Can More Easily Make and Save Money in this Country than He Can Make Above Living in the Old Country.

Dauphin, Man., Oct. 5th, 1904.

I feel that I should clear away some objections some intending emigrants have to the Canadian West owing to false reports.

I came to this country in 1893 with little or no capital. I worked out for 5 years and saved my money. Now I own 160 acres of land with twenty head of cattle, horses and all implements to work with, and have about 70 acres in crop. I wish to state that I have only done what others can do. There are many successful and this is my experience. A man with no capital at all can make and save money more easily than he can make a living comfortably in the Old Country. I shall be very pleased to answer any enquiries from intending emigrants and give what information I can.

Yours truly,

(Signed) ERNEST A. MADSHAW.

#### HOLDINGS WORTH \$18,000.

Some of the Contrivances of Pioneers, but they all Have the Same Ending Success.

Treherne, Feb. 29th, '04.

I left Yorkshire, England, in the year 1881, and arrived in Winnipeg in March. There being very little doing at that season of the year and having very little money left, I had to look for work. I could not get a job in the city so I went east to Hawke Lake, and got work on the C.P.R. I worked for two months there and resolved to come west, which I did in May, when the main line commenced to build west. I worked for two years on the C.P.R. and having saved a little money, I longed to have a place of my own. I had a brother in the Treherne district who advised me to come there in the spring of 1883. I did not take up land that year but bought a yoke of oxen for \$180.00, paying \$120.00 cash and the balance in the fall. I broke that summer on my brother's farm, and took road jobs and made a little money that way to keep me going. In the year of 1884 I homesteaded and put up a log house and stable. The following summer I broke twelve acres and worked around amongst my neighbours. In the following spring I sowed 10 acres of wheat and two in oats; that year I broke ten acres more. The following year I had twenty-two acres in wheat, broke 15 more and worked out to get a little money. I had this year between forty and fifty acres of crops. I had to buy a binder to cut it. Besides cutting my own I cut about thirty acres for my neighbors. That

year wheat reached \$1.10 a bushel, but I only sold one load at \$1.05 and the balance at 95c. That year on twenty acres of old land my yield was 29 bushels and on about 15 acres of breaking I had 15 bushels per acre, and my oats went 80 bushels per acre. Having had a very good crop this year and a good price it put me in fairly good shape. In two or three years a school section close by was put up for sale. I bought the S.W.  $\frac{1}{4}$  for which I paid ten dollars per acre, having now 320 acres. I sold stock to the amount of \$1,500.00, and having been farming all my life, I never lost one horse. Any man who attends strictly to business can succeed whether with money or without it, but with a little capital a person can do far better by coming in to an old settlement than going in to a new one. This applies particularly to people from the old country who have no experience in farming, they will benefit by the experience of old settlers, as I have done. My holding to-day is one section and a half, 480 acres, besides a house and four lots in town, which at a conservative estimate are worth \$18,000. I commenced with the modest sum of \$2.50 when I got work.

(Signed) JOHN B. WALKER.

#### HELPFUL WOMEN WANTED.—A WOMAN'S PARADISE.

Miss Naylor Is Delighted with a Visit to the 'Prairies. She Saw Success on Every Hand and Advises Boys and Girls in England to "go West."

"Fair View," Inlet Weighton, East Yorkshire.  
Nov. 1st, 1903.

Having recently returned from visiting my brother in the Swan River district of Manitoba, I have great pleasure in testifying to the success which attends hard-working and enterprising settlers in that district. My brother went out to Canada nine years ago with practically no capital. He worked for four years for farmers in southern Manitoba, one season with a threshing outfit and for some little time in the bush, gaining the experience necessary in a new land where farming methods are so very different from ours in the old country.

Then he took up a grant of land and when I went out to visit him in the spring, (much against the wishes of my friends, who like many persons in England pictured the "wilderlands of Canada" anything but the "smiling, flowery land" it is) I was agreeably surprised to find him so comfortably situated and life altogether so pleasant and free from care.

He had nearly 70 acres under cultivation and broke about 30 acres more before harvest. He had enlarged his little cabin and we boasted a "three roomed mansion," with a very

good garden in which we grew nearly every kind of vegetable. We had a plentiful supply of fresh eggs, milk, hams and bacon which he had cured in true "Yorkshire" style.

His fruit trees were only small and too young to bear fruit but there was an abundance of lovely fruit growing wild in the district and many a good feed of raspberries and strawberries I had with him.

In case any other English girls are longing to go out to join their brothers, but are debarred from undertaking so long a journey or risking a life in a strange land among strange people, I can only say that I started off alone and came back alone, and found the journey extremely easy. The officials and fellow passengers very kind and attentive, and the Canadian people especially my near neighbors in the Swan Valley were exceedingly hospitable and friendly.

The climate in summer is delightful; although very hot in the middle of the day, the evenings are always cool and refreshing and never sultry. I was not able to remain for the winter, but all my friends there assured me I was missing the most "social" part of the year as the work is practically suspended on the farms and consequently there is more leisure for visiting. I feel I could write for hours on the beauties of Canada and my enjoyable time "out West" where the hurry and worry and bustle of life seemed so far away, and where the struggle to keep up appearances was unknown, and the great idea of "valuing a man for what he is and not for what he has" is so well carried out. If a man is not afraid of work and roughing it a little at first, he can most certainly get on well, and the sooner he has a sensible girl for a wife, one who doesn't mind giving a helping hand at most things, the sooner will he feel that he has a real "home of his own."

I am, dear sir, yours sincerely,

(Signed) A. NAYLOR.

## REACHED HIS GOAL.—OWNS FARM OF 1,280 ACRES IN WESTERN CANADA.

Winnipeg, Man., 27 Feb., 1904.

I farmed in Lincolnshire, England, in Ontario, and in the States. I came to Western Canada in 1880, which I think is the best country in the world for young men who want to work, or older ones with families of young people willing to work.

I had 175 acres in Ontario for which I paid \$10.00 per acre and clearing cost \$20.00, so that it cost \$30.00 per acre cleared. When people come here they can buy land from \$5.00 an acre or get a free homestead of 160 acres ready to stick the plough in. I was on a farm of 1,200 acres in the old country, and my ambition in this country was to own a farm of same size. I have reached my goal and passed it by 80 acres, as I now own

clear of all encumbrances two sections; that is 1,280 acres, for which I have been offered \$30,000.00. It pays me better to keep than to sell with a rise of 8 per cent. in value every year. My taxes on all that land were only £20 last year. There is a good frame house on my farm 20x26, 1 1/2 storeys, 10 rooms, kitchen, furnace and hot air, a bank stone stable for 6 span of horses, and above a barn for hay and feed; a frame stable 32x60 for 40 head of cattle in basement, and granary above for 10,000 bushels of wheat, as well as a space 22 x 32 for hay to supply cattle underneath, a bank building 24x18 for pigs below and workshop and hen house above.

I retired from farming in the spring of 1902.

When I was on the farm I employed 2 men during winter and from 8 to 10 depending on season for the rest of the year.

The climate is immeasurably fine. When last in England my nephew asked if I would not like to return and live in England, I answered jokingly that I would rather be hanged in Canada than die a natural death in England.

(Sgd.) W. SMITH.

#### WESTERN CANADA BUTTER GOES TO JAPAN.

John Robinson Through His Home Paper Goes Lengthily Into all the Details of Farming and Concludes this is the Country of All Others for any Man with a Growing Industrious Family.

Eagle Ridge, Innisfail P.O., Alberta, N.W.T.

To the Editor, Westmorland Gazette,  
Kendal, Eng.

This country is about as well adapted for mixed farming as any reasonable man could desire it to be. The information that I purpose giving you is for the most part my own experience, the rest is from what I have seen from year to year amongst my neighbors and friends around here and at a considerable distance, both north and south. I might say, in passing, that it is a matter of very great regret to me that there are so few of the farmers or their sons from the north of England here, for in this district and much besides of the North West, the farming that goes best is just what the north of England farmer has been brought up to. We dairy all we can; I milked 24 cows this summer, and any cows that are not likely to do much at the pail are turned out with their calves. The cream goes to a butter factory. We get payment on account monthly and the balance at the end of each 6 months; our creamery has manufactured two thousand lbs. this summer. The prices are not high, from 12 to 16 cts. for summer and 19 to 20 cts. in winter, but no rent is charged against it. Taxes are about two pounds of your own money to each 160 acres. The creamery is now the property of the patrons. The government loaned the money to start with including building, and have run it getting the most expert

butter makers possible, and taking off 1 ct. per lb. to pay off the money advanced. We have a splendid building and plant now clear. The butter is sold through the many mining towns in B.C.; some goes to the Yukon, and they are now exporting it to Japan. We turn out all young cattle, except calves, to range on the unoccupied land outside, and they grow splendidly. The steers are prime beef at 3 yrs. old. Cattle thrive here as well as they do on the best grazing land with you; it is only on your most exceptional farms that they turn up as well in autumn as they do here. We take in the young cattle about the middle of December, and on writing this (Nov. 2nd) our milk cows stay out at night, and we feed a little night and morning.

There are now quite a number of pure bred "short-horn" herds out in the west. The yearly exhibition and sale of pure bred bulls at Calgary the last four years has been grand. I grow a considerable amount of grain, oats, barley and wheat. Wheat growing has only just been commenced, but the prospects for it here are very promising; all grain crops yield well. We break up all the new land we can between seeding and haying, and are now seeding down each year about as much as we break. The seeded land grows a good crop of hay and makes good grazing; "alfalfa" has been tried and I think it is going to be a success. The rest of our hay we get from our natural meadows (sloughs) and outside, by paying a small fee for a permit. The expenses of cultivation are much less than with you. A good team with single plough will plough up to 2 acres a day, and one man with three horses will break an acre a day. I have neighbors, single men, who will put in from 20 to 35 acres of crop single handed, and also put up hay enough for 30 head of cattle.

The soil is mostly deep black loam and very fertile. Horses do well; there are thousands reared, mostly Clydes, and bring good prices.

The country for 50 miles north of Calgary is beautifully wooded and very pretty. Water is plentiful, lots of small lakes and good sized streams.

Land can be obtained first by homesteading; 160 acres to the head of each family or any young men over 18 years of age; but for homesteads you have now to go a good way from the railroad to get good land. You can buy railroad land from \$4 an acre upwards in quantities from 160 acres to as much as you like, either for cash down or on 9 yearly payments, interest at 6 per cent. on deferred payments. The old Hudson's Bay Co. have still a lot to sell. Improved farms can be had from 10 dollars to 15 dollars per acre in good settled districts. I can say that there is no country where capital will increase faster in the hands of a good farmer than it will here. With from two to three hundred pounds a man may begin comfortably, but the more he has the better. There are scores and hundreds of young men who came here a few years ago with nothing but a pair of willing hands and a stout heart, who are to-day practically independent. It is no country for those who do not want to work or won't learn.

Three of my sons have each a farm of his own with good horses; two of them have nice herds of cattle but one goes in for horses alone. They will amongst them thresh nearly 200 qts. of grain. This success they have acquired in a few years, mostly by their own endeavours, and there are lots more of young men who have done as well. With regard to educational privileges I may say every help is given by government. As soon as there are 10 children of school age in a four square mile district, the parents have nothing to do but apply for a school and it is established at once. The system of education is one of the best. Every district of any size has its agricultural society and "Farmers' Institute" meetings in connection. I have had the privilege of being president of ours twice.

In religion all creeds are equal, and few districts are left without services, though there is ample room for a number of young clergymen or ministers to come here and work. We also have various entertainments in winter to improve social life. Railroads are being built as soon as districts are well enough developed to need them, often before.

And more important still the Government gives first attention to agriculture. They help it in every way possible. Experimental Farms, aids to Agricultural Societies, sending out experts to lecture and teach on every known subject in farming, giving out new seeds and roots, all aids to farming, and the railroads give a lot of assistance in getting out pure bred stock at low charges.

Fuel is plentiful, and mostly to be had for the cutting. The known coal fields in the North West when once opened up are sufficient to supply half a continent. Implements are expensive; the winters (not so long as yours) are pretty keen, and you have to clothe well, but the air is so dry and clear that it is always pleasant working. There is not much spare time (if any) if you keep up with your neighbors, but all the same it is the best place yet for anyone with a growing, industrious family, and will soon be one of the best farming countries on earth.

I am yours,

(Signed) JOHN ROBINSON.

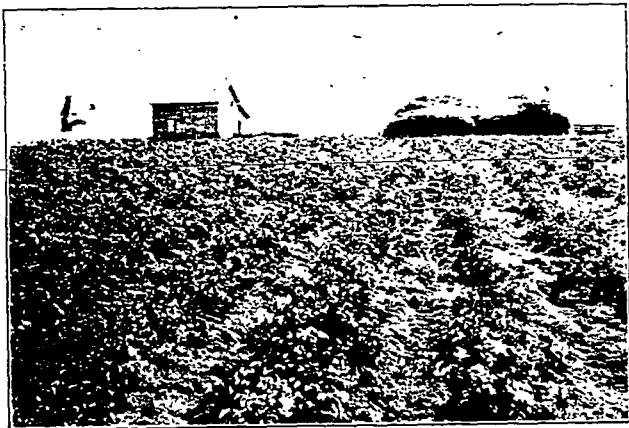
### UNLIMITED CHANCES FOR AGRICULTURISTS.

The Success of Settlers in Western Canada Tends to Make Them all Become Good British Subjects. Plenty of Room for Industrious People.

Lethbridge, Alberta, Dec. 15 '04.

I like Canada and the Canadians. I have crossed the whole continent from the Atlantic to the Pacific. I have met people of many nationalities and have visited many districts with various temperatures and climates and must say this is a





Farm of R. J. Busby, at Rouleau.



A Substantial Farm House in Western Canada.

wonderful country, a country for the hundreds of thousands that will in the near future settle here. There is room here for many millions of people, and they are coming from the four quarters of the globe, and in a remarkable short time they make good Canadians. It is remarkable to see the loyalty of all I have met to our beloved Sovereign King Edward the Seventh. The average Canadian seems to think John Bull stands at the helm, so they fear no ship wreck.

The most remarkable thing that meets one here is the unlimited chances there are for the industrious, agricultural working man, but there seems to be no room for corner boys. I hope to see a considerable amount of Canada yet before I return to Great Britain. After one has spent 6 months amongst the loyal Canadians, it makes him ever thankful to God to have been born a British subject.

I am, respectfully yours,

(Signed) W. DOBELL.

Agrioola, Alberta, Oct. 27th, 1904.

Kindly insert the following in your paper. I came from Nottingham in the year 1888 and resided in Toronto for three years, I then removed to my present address, the North West, and located on my present homestead with very little capital. The first few years I worked out as a carpenter, every year getting a few acres of land broken up and cropped. We still keep breaking up land and have at the present time seventy acres broken. I started by degrees into stock of all kinds, and I have to-day sufficient horses and machinery for a farm. There is no reason why any man who is not afraid to work should not do well here as the railroads are being built all through the country, so that all produce is hauled out on the track and not by team, which is a great advantage. My two sons and myself have 640 acres of land.

(Signed) T. H. ATTERWELL.

### MANY GOOD POSITIONS HELD BY ENGLISHMEN.

Another Assurance to the English People Western Canada  
Always Rewards the Careful, Industrious Man.

Leduc, Alberta, Dec. 7th, 1904.

I think for strong, energetic men who don't dislike work, there is no place more likely for success, and if newcomers have a little money to start with, and use it judiciously, their future is certainly assured.

Why are Englishmen more backward in emigrating than people of other countries? This great North West is mainly peopled with Germans, Galicians, Scandinavians and people from the United States and Eastern Canada. The English

are missing their birthright. Still there are millions or acres of Free Homestead Lands and C.P.R. lands at low prices.

I came out here two years ago without any money at all, and now consider I am worth from \$300 to \$400. I have half shares in a 160 acre farm and a few head of stock. I was perfectly green when I came out, being a gardener in the Old Country.

The ground is so fertile that farms cropped for ten or eleven years still give good crops without any artificial help whatever.

I notice that the majority of Englishmen that come out here don't take enough time to look around before getting rid of their money. They want a team of horses or oxen, for instance, and buy the first that offers, only to find they could have done much better by waiting and getting a knowledge of the ways and prices of the country. One man will make a better start with half the cost to another.

This is a country of shrewd men, on the lookout to make money, but if a settler is careful on the start he is bound to succeed.

A good many of the best positions in these parts are held by Englishmen. I say this is the country for men who are not afraid to pull off their coats and work.

Yours faithfully,

GEORGE BASNETT.

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SOLD FAT SHEEP RIGHT OFF THE PRAIRIE.—  
WEIGHED ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY  
LBS. EACH.

R. R. Cherrington Writes the English Press Saying he Lost  
Money Farming in England and Made it Here. This  
Country is all a Man can Wish for.

Wetaskiwin, Alberta, N.W.T.  
Nov. 14, 1904.

I farmed the Coppenhale Farm for a number of years, "and lost a considerable amount of money." Oh! How I have wished I had that money when I came to this fine country. However I am pleased to say that my labour is rewarded with prosperity, but bear in mind I have had to work hard and rough it, which all have to do that come out here, but there is a greater chance of being rewarded for your industry out here than there is in the Old Country.

This country is all that a man can wish for, the climate is splendid and the land the best in the world, soil deep black muck, no stones. To give you an idea, I can assure you I have grown over one hundred bushels of oats per acre, and sixty bushels of wheat per acre, also over sixty bushels of barley per acre; garden truck does fine.

All kind of stock do well here. I have just sold a lot of fat sheep (Shropshire's) right off the prairie, the bulk weighed over one hundred and seventy lbs. each; also a bunch of fat steers that weighed sixteen hundred lbs. each.

I think I shall not be making a wild statement by saying that there are very few English farmers can make that weight with all their stall and grain feeding.

Horses and colts rustle on the prairie all winter. I will be in England at Xmas and shall be pleased to see any one that wishes reliable information respecting this northwest.

I remain, yours most respectfully,

(Signed) ROGER R. CHIRINGTON.

### COURAGE, DETERMINATION, MUSCLE, ESSENTIAL TO SUCCESS.

To the Editor of the Bath Chronicle.

Fort Saskatchewan, Alberta.  
November 1st, 1904.

At this time when so many people in England are seriously thinking of emigrating to Canada, the experience of an old Bathonian may interest some of your readers. I have been here and in other parts of the Dominion over 30 years and am of the opinion that this country with its unlimited supply of coal and timber offers many advantages to the newcomer in search of a home.

In spite of drawbacks the people are prospering; we are not making immense fortunes, but advancing steadily towards wealth, as may be seen by the number of good houses and other buildings in course of erection, the musical instruments which are to be found in almost every home, and the general desire among parents to educate their children in good schools which the excellent educational laws of Canada provide for all.

It should be impressed on all newcomers that here where the land is locked up by frost for four months of the year, we have to do the same amount of work in eight months that the English farmer spreads over twelve. It therefore follows that while the English system of farming is excellent (in England) it cannot be successfully applied in Canada where it is so necessary to "get a move on."

We want men with muscle, courage and determination to overcome the many difficulties which the newcomer is sure to encounter, not only in Canada but all the world over, while striving to better his condition.

Yours truly,

(Signed) S. H. PEARCE.

## WESTERN CANADA FILLING UP FAST.—EARLIEST SETTLERS BEST CHOICE OF LOCATION.

Leduc, Alta., Feb., 1905.

I have been in this country about seven years. I came from Cornwall and settled near Edmonton in the N.W.T. At that time there were a few settlers scattered here and there, very little land broken, and practically no towns. To-day there are good farms, good houses, and thriving towns all over.

The land is good and there is plenty of it. A homestead can be had for ten dollars, and improved farms can be bought. In a few years there will be good railway facilities all over the country. There is a good market for all produce, the mining districts of B.C. taking large quantities of butter, eggs, poultry, etc., an increasing demand every year. There is also a market in China and Japan for flour.

There are indications of closer trade relations between Canada and the Old Country, which cannot be too soon for the mutual good of both countries.

What are wanted in this country are men who "can do"—good, solid, hard-working men. There are thousands of labourers and small farmers that could come to this country with a small capital and by perseverance, make a good home for themselves.

Yours, etc.,

(Sgd.) JAMES MUNDY.

## EAT STRAWBERRIES AND CREAM.—LAMB WITH MINT SAUCE.—DUCK WITH GREEN PEAS. OWN YOUR OWN LAND IN WEST- ERN CANADA.

Person and Property as Safe Here as in England. No Rents.  
Sure Crops and Easily Kept Herds and Flocks.

Eleven years ago I left Hythe with my family for Western Canada, my object being to secure a home for some of the parents of the next generation. At that date I had no experience with farming, but thought with the gift of 160 acres, that is a homestead, without rent I could tickle the land with an harrow and it would laugh with a crop. So now we (15) are established here. This country suits us; we are happy and prosperous, so much so that we have four quarter sections of land (160 acres are a quarter section) with a lot of stock, machinery, buildings, etc.

I am amused at the queries which reach me from your readers, such as "do you get sufficient rain?" and "how do you manage for drinking water?" We have three wells not over thirty feet deep each and could loan two all the summer. Other questions about bears and snakes. I have yet to see

the first wild bear, and but very few snakes like those I have seen in Kent. But I have seen elk, moose, deer, turkey, geese, ducks, etc., on our land—these animals are not like your "sacred coney," they are yours if you can catch them.

We are often written to as heroes to think we should have left dear old England (with its opposition) and go so far, 6,000 miles. I declare it requires more courage of me to till another's lands, to pay 8 or 9s. taxes, than it does to eat strawberries and cream, lamb with mint sauce or duck and green peas, *all your own*, and at the same time if you have no shoes you don't have to wear them, or pay rent; our taxes this year for 640 acres are 36 dollars or about £7 5s.

Now seriously, I do not know any settler wanting to go to England to stay. But I do know that 100 bushels of oats, 40 bushels of wheat, 55 bushels of barley, 500 bushels of potatoes are often harvested per acre; that sheep do not scab, foot rot, fluke or fly; that cattle have lived all winter without shelter, around a straw pile (stack); that many mares with foals live out without extra shelter, food or water all the year, and that the children go to school the year through; that we have never been frozen or melted, or devoured by Indians, wild beasts or insects.

Just now we are threshing, plowing, etc., with very little frost, but a lot of warm sunny days, without fogs, sleet or rains.

I am, Sir, yours truly,

(Signed) E. S. HARRIS.

Star, Alberta, Canada.

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Men in Debt Before Coming Here have Paid Old Debts and  
Made Themselves Independent in Western Canada.

Oct. 15, '04.

One question that all are asking—Is it very cold where you live, viz., the North West Territories of Canada. Yes, it is cold, a person must at times wrap up well or he may freeze his nose or fingers. I have been up here twenty-three years, and have only been frozen once, that was two years ago, by pulling the straps too tight on my snowshoes I stopped the circulation and froze one toe and did not know it was frozen till two hours after. If I had gone to farming when I first came out, I should have been rich many years ago, but I followed my trade until 1896, so I have had eight years at it, and what I have has been made in that time. I have a homestead, 160 acres, and 640 acres of land bought, and there are many of my acquaintances here who have done much better than I have. One I know twelve miles from me, was so heavily in debt no one thought he could ever pay, but in five years he had paid all his debts and had five thousand dollars in the bank. He has had four years of prosperity since and

is independent. My answer to most enquiries is this: any man of ordinary intelligence can make a good living for himself and family on a homestead, if he is able and willing to work and has a taste for farm work which is the healthiest and most independent work any man can be engaged in. There is one feature of farm work that should not be overlooked—living expense is light, as much that is required for the table can be raised on the farm. We grow all kinds of grain and vegetables, and small fruits do well here. Horses and cattle are raised extensively.

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) THOS. A. KIRKLAND.

### HILLS COVERED WITH TIMBER.—ABUNDANCE OF FIREWOOD.—RIVER TEEMING WITH FISH.

Vermillion River, July 11, 1904.

Having arrived in Canada in March, 1903, I passed through various parts of the country and finally settled down in the Vermillion district in August, 1903, that being in my opinion a good district. The country is not entirely flat but slightly rolling and the hills are covered with timber suitable for building, and abundance of firewood. We have the Vermillion river flowing through the district which is teeming with fish. There is also plenty of good water to be got by digging wells from 12 to 20 feet deep. Plenty of sport with game, such as ducks, geese, chickens, etc. The soil is I should say of the best, black loam from 6 to 18 inches and a good clay subsoil suitable for all kinds of mixed farming and small fruit growing. There are large quantities of wild fruits growing in abundance. All kinds of vegetables do well, which goes to prove that the climate is not a severe one. There is a good supply of hay everywhere, the settlers are coming in very fast and there is no reason why this district should not be one of the most progressing along the route of the new railroad which is being built from Winnipeg to Edmonton.

Yours sincerely,

(Sgd.) E. COVEY.

Formerly of Edmonton, London W., England.

### SETTLERS PROUD OF THEIR DISTRICT.

The Rush of Settlement is Westward and the Country all the Same, as to Soil and Opportunities.

Conjuring Creek is still pushing to the front and it seems wonderful to settlers coming from the old country or old settled places, how this new and wonderful country can settle up so rapidly. To look at this district now which was almost unknown six years ago does really open one's eyes. Then

only one or two settlers scattered around, now it is a well settled place with three post offices, five schools, two stores, two blacksmith shops, one real estate agent, one photographer, the Methodists, Church of England, Baptists, Presbyterians, have services every Sunday; also two doctors. We as settlers here feel proud, and well we may, that we came to such a fine district, although we knew when we came first that there was a great future for the Creek, with the deep rich soil, good water, by digging from 8 to 15 feet, good timber for fencing, building and lumber. Coal has also been found in several places with deep seams. Of course the above covers several miles; schools are from 3 to 4 miles apart, post offices 5 to 6 and the settlement is still pushing west. Conjuring Creek P.O. is just fifteen miles west of Leduc, on the banks of the Conjuring Creek. At the head of the Creek is a lake called Conjuring Lake, a splendid summer resort where fish are very plentiful; the lake is six miles long, about one mile wide.

Yours,

(Signed) FRANK E. CLIFFORD.

Conjuring Creek, via Leduc, Alta., N.W.T.

### ENGLISHMAN WISHES HE HAD COME TO WESTERN CANADA TWENTY YEARS AGO.

The Chief Requisites Here are Good Health, Determination to Succeed and All the Ready Cash Available.

Had I the experience when I came out here that I now possess I should be a lot better off. My advice to anyone coming out here to engage in agricultural pursuits (which is the principal industry) is to bring nothing but robust health, a determination to succeed (and succeed you will, if you try) and all the hard cash you can. You can buy everything in Canada that is adapted to the country. Of course if you have wearing apparel without buying, bring it along. As to Canada being a land of promise, there can only be one answer, *yes, and no doubt about it*. Everything points that way in an unmistakeable manner. I must admit I had hard luck for the first few years, and had I been able to, under the circumstances, I think I should have foolishly gone back to the Old Country; I stayed right with it and am glad I did it, and I wish I had come out twenty years ago. I had my eldest son sick in hospital given up by the doctor, my other son, 19, being sick at home in bed and in the hospital for three months, and my wife sick in bed, all at one time in the winter. I had to walk a mile each way to work every day, lost 3 work horses in 3 years and other misfortunes, but that has all passed now, and the sun is beginning to shine on us as it does in sunny Alberta. My eldest son before his 22nd birthday was managing the grocery dept. of one of the large stores in the N.W. at a salary that would astonish folks in England, my other son is in one of the largest wholesale grocery establishments in the



West. I am on my homestead with my wife. I value my homestead at \$2,000.00 for which I paid the Government fifteen dollars. I have four head of horses, two cows, two good pigs on the homestead and necessary tools and implements for my work, buildings, etc. It has not cost me a cent for fuel of any kind, I have plenty of firewood on my place, plenty of fencing and building material and coal a few miles away by paying a few cents for a permit to mine it myself.

Until this year all the school taxes have amounted to are four dollars some years to five dollars; this year they are over \$8 on account of a new school house. Until this year the road tax was two dollars and a half cash for the year, or you could work two days instead and clear. Now there are new road councils formed, and they rate it according to work done. This is all the taxes attached to 160 acres of the most fertile land to be found, and no rent to pay. I have seen 110 bushels of oats to the acre and straw over 6 feet high; 55 bus. of wheat to the acre, and they never think of manuring the land here. Of course there are drawback seasons, as sometimes in all countries, but take it all together in this country both for the agriculturist and the capitalist, there is a great future. Facts speak for themselves, when the bank charges are 8% on notes, and mortgages to both private and public companies carry 9 to 10 % with lots of solid opportunities for investments on all sides. Had I a few thousand dollars on arriving here, I should be wealthy now, as I had the chance of some investments which I should have taken up and they have turned out far beyond my expectations. One I can especially mention was held for four thousand dollars, I tried to raise the money, failed, then went to certain parties and told them of it; they secured it at once, and in two days were offered two thousand for their bargain. In a week or two they said they would not take fifty thousand for it. One man bought a town lot in good position for four thousand dollars, kept it a little over a year and sold it for over fifteen thousand dollars. Several other similar investments all around could be mentioned. Any one can carry a gun and shoot anything he likes anywhere except in close season, while game is breeding. No licence to pay, no game preserves here, all free. Anyone that has about a hundred pounds can make a fair start if cautious and keeps himself and family on homestead until his first crop turns in. There are many that started with a lot less who by perseverance are now well fixed. If a man has little or no capital, he can work in town or for some well-to-do farmer occasionally, until he can save money to get a start on homestead or some work in town 6 months in the year, and put in the other 6 months on his homestead, thereby fulfilling his homestead duties and accumulating his stock and keeping himself and family. Common labour ranges from 4s. 2d. a day. A dollar is 4s. 2d. in English money.

Yours truly,

(Signed) R. HOLLOWAY.

Conjuring Creek, Alberta, Canada.

## WESTERN CANADA BEST COUNTRY FOR THOSE WITH SMALL CAPITAL.

An Oxford Farmer Advises all His Farming Country Men to  
Come to this Country where there are no Landlords and  
Every Man Owns all His Own Property.

Calgary, February, 1905.

I would like to give my experience of the North West Territories of Canada. I came to this country about fourteen years ago, and only regret I did not come fourteen years earlier, when I could have brought more capital with me.

My start in this country was in a very small way. I came to Dundas, Ontario, where my wife's friends are very old settlers, and they wished us to settle there, but I was bound for the North West, so came to Calgary, and I have done first-rate in dairying and ranching. I am quite satisfied with the country in all respects, and never wish to leave it. It is the best country I know of at the present time for anyone with small capital to start with, or a working man with industrious boys.

I can assure you that there are lots of good land for all who like to take advantage of it.

I am writing this for the farmers and tillers of the soil, for you should come here before you lose all in the Old Country.

The land is good and the climate also. It is the tillers of the land I want to see come to Alberta. Mind, you will have to work for what you get, but when you do get it, it is your own; no landlords or heavy taxes to take it from you.

D. WOOLLIAMS.

Late of Oxfordshire, England.

W. Sherwood on Sight is Delighted with the Country and its Prospects.

Vermillion, July 20, 1904.

I came from Surrey, England, on the 16th February this year and settled in the Vermillion Valley and am well pleased with this locality. I have my wife and four children with me, and they are all well satisfied. There is plenty of timber both for fuel and building, an abundance of water, and so far the climate is all that can be desired. The place around here is filling up very fast, which cannot be wondered at considering the good soil coupled with the painstaking of Mr. Boswell, the Land Agent, who is ever ready to show an intending settler what land he has to offer. I shall be pleased to let you know how my crops turn out and what progress I have made later on.

Yours faithfully,

(Sgd.) W. SHERWOOD.

## GOOD WATER AT TWELVE FEET DEEP.

Thos. and George Brown, at First Sight, are Pleased with Water, Timber, Soil and General Prospects.

Vermillion, July 8th, 1904.

We came into the Vermillion River district last August, about 40 miles west of Lloydminster, and have found the land of a very good quality. We dug a well and were surprised to find such good water at about 12 feet depth. We have a good black loam top and a good heavy clay subsoil. We find it very handy to have plenty of good logs for building purposes. We have some very good neighbors, all being practical farmers. We put in a little crop and it looks promising. We originally came from Nottinghamshire, England, and think this country is good for intending settlers for mixed farming.

We are, yours sincerely,

(Sgd.) THOS. H. BROWN  
GEORGE BROWN.

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NO HAIL NOR FROSTS.—ABUNDANCE OF WOOD AND WATER.—COAL NOT FAR AWAY.

Mr. Brimacombe Recommends the Country for Settlement.

Vermillion River, July 18, 1904.

I came originally from Devonshire, England, and have spent some years in Ontario and also in Manitoba. I moved into the Vermillion district in July, 1903, and was very much pleased with the locality and the soil, it is well adapted for mixed farming.

There is a large number of good settlers coming in to this part of the country from the United States, the majority of whom are practical farmers, and appear to be well satisfied with the soil and the climate.

We have not been bothered with late frosts or hail storms at all. There is an abundance of good water and good wood, both building logs and firewood, and I believe there is coal not far away. Taking the country as I have found it, I believe it is splendid for the intending new settlers.

Yours sincerely,

(Sgd.) M. A. BRIMACOMBE.

## LAND FOR THE LANDLESS.

A Very Sensible and Plain Statement of Fact Concerning the Opportunities in Western Canada for the Man of Thrift and Industry.

Innisfail P.O., Alberta, Canada. Dec. 26th, '04.

I address a short letter to you, giving a short account of N.W. Canada (where I have resided a good many years) and its suitability as a field for emigration to young men who have been brought up to farming, and who are without a prospect of establishing themselves in the Old Country, or at least starting with any reasonable prospect of success, or even of getting a living at all.

I still have many old friends and acquaintances in and around your neighbourhood, and am deeply interested in hearing of the welfare of those around you, whom I knew well in the past. There is room to any extent here for those who have been brought up to farming, and are not afraid to work hard for a while.

Land can still be had at a reasonable figure, to purchase on time; unimproved land from four dollars an acre upwards, within reasonable distance of a railroad; improved farms from eight dollars per acre, and there is also the chance to homestead 160 acres nearly free.

We have the whole of the great mining district of British Columbia, the Yukon and Japan ~~as a~~ market for all the dairy produce we can raise, also British Columbia for beef, grain, etc.

Dairying is a great success; cattle thrive remarkably well; horses do well and cost very little to rear. Hay and other feed come very cheap.

There is all the help possible given to education; roads and railroads are being built as fast as possible, and the Government gives all the aid possible to agriculture. If the Old Country had ever had the 20th part of the advantages here, things would have been better with you. Social life and religion are not forgotten by any means.

The winters are a little keen at times but rarely is it so that it is not pleasant to work outside.

There are dozens of men who eight or nine years ago had nothing but a pair of willing hands, who to-day are well-to-do indeed.

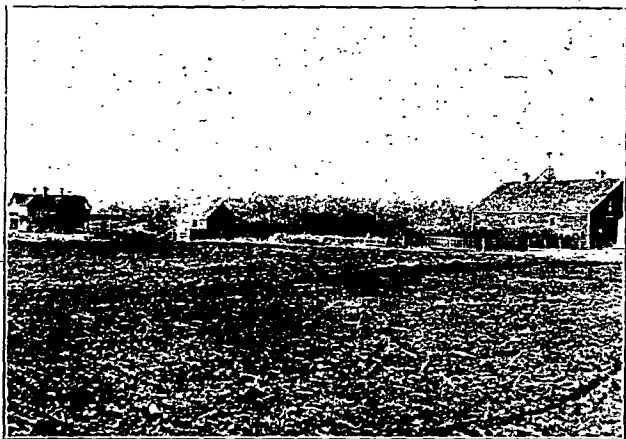
I would say to those who are willing to work, and are at present making no headway, come here before our neighbours from the States, and from every corner of the earth almost, get all the best land. A capital of from two to four hundred pounds will start a man well. It will go as far here as twice the amount at home, and make you your own landlord into the bargain.

I know there are many pushing, industrious men with you who hardly know which way to turn. Why not come here?

I am, Sir, yours respectfully,

(Signed) JOHN ROBINSON.

Formerly of "Rowden House," Higham.



Mr. Allan's Premises, North of Oak Lake, Manitoba.



Keepawa, Man.—Breaking Stubble.

Even a Short Residence Assures Many this is a Most Favorable Country in all Substantial Respects.

Vermillion, July 18th, 1904.

We came out from Worcestershire, England, fifteen months ago, and are located on the Grizzly Bear Coulee, about 40 miles west of Lloydminster. We find the soil here is black loam top with a clay subsoil adapted for either grain or vegetables. Good wood a very short distance away. The climate is very good, not too wet or too dry. The country is filling up very rapidly.

Yours faithfully,

(Sgd.) J. A. TYLER.  
A. E. PROBERT.

T. Chamberlain Sees Wealth in the Country for the Man who Engages in Mixed Farming.

Vermillion, July 20, '04.

I came from Surrey, a county in England, on the 16th February, and settled in the Vermillion Valley. I am very pleased with this part of the country. There is timber for building and plenty of water. My wife and myself both think it a very healthy country. It is a splendid country for mixed farming.

Yours faithfully,

(Sgd.) THOMAS CHAMBERLAIN.

### WORKED HARD BUT TOOK HOLIDAYS ALSO.

Walter Woolven can take Trips with His Family Visiting Around the World and Succeed in Farming in Western Canada in the Meantime.

Bowell, Feb. 29th, 1904.

I came to this country in the year 1885. When I landed at Montreal I had the large sum of \$50.00 in my pocket. I came up west to Indian Head and went to work on the Bell Farm for a few months. After the harvest was over, I quit work there, and returned to Winnipeg, Man. I started to work laboring for the Canadian Pacific Railway for 4 years; then the Company transferred me west. Now I have a farm of 160 acres of land, a nice comfortable eight-roomed house, good stable built of lumber, all machinery I need for working my land, a good farm waggon and also light rig for driving to market, 4 good horses, and 25 head of cattle, chickens and ducks, all our own, everything paid for. Besides we have 2 sections of land rented (about 700 acres) which I am going to fence as soon as spring opens.

I might say it has not been all work and no play, for I took my wife and family of two boys for ten months' holiday, visiting England and Australia, and other British colonies; but of all Britain's colonies, Canada takes the lead for the working man or farmers with small means.

Our climate here is good—our summers are not very hot, neither are our winters severe. We have the chinook or warm south-west winds in winter. Our cattle and horses feed out on the beautiful nutritious grasses all winter, so you can see the winters are not severe.

My advice to all is, if you are willing to work and make homes for yourselves and be independent, come to Canada, the land of the Maple Leaf.

My birth-place in England was the village of Ore near Hastings, Sussex.

Yours truly,

WALTER WOOLVEN.

### NO RENT TO PAY.—GOOD GRAZING LANDS.

Crossfield, P.O., Alberta. June 25, 1903.

Having left Liverpool, March 4th, my home being Glebe Farm, Millis, Suffolk, England, I arrived at St. John, N.B., and took train to the City of Winnipeg, which I found to be a fine built place, with good facilities for all kinds of business. After staying there two days, I continued the journey by train to Calgary and having an interview with the Immigration Agent, whom I found to be a courteous and obliging officer, and who in my opinion is a great and true friend of the immigrant who arrives out here; he gave me the most useful information respecting the lands for sale and homesteading, and the soils, especially at Crossfield, where I located at once. I am of opinion that this part of the country affords excellent opportunities for men with or without capital, who will only work and study economy for a few years, investing their means in pure-bred stock and horses, as this part is most especially adapted to ranching, the grass being of such a nature and so plentiful, the animals thrive and quickly get fat. The climate is all one could desire for this time of the year, and most favorable to settlers who are taking up the land quickly, building shacks, etc. There is a good demand for good teams of horses just now and good prices may be obtained by those breeding the right class of animals at Calgary, and other centres where the towns are growing fast. I strongly advise any young men to come out to this country and take up land and after working a short time with a rancher to gain a little experience, start for themselves, as by diligence and perseverance and studying economy may after a time do well and be comfortably off, with their teams of horses and herd of cattle, the land practically only costing a few dollars, with no rent either or taxes to pay, and a fine healthy climate, plenty of good water and good access to rail and markets.

(Sgd.) JAMES HALL BROWN.

## BATTLEFORD, A SPLENDID DISTRICT—EVERY- THING A MAN COULD WISH FOR.

23rd October, 1903.

Having arrived in this country in April last, we, after locating as soon as we possibly could, set to work to earn money, which I, as engineer, and my mate as blacksmith, got at steam-ploughing—I got \$75.00 per month and board. We have had a successful run and we are now enabled to return to the Old Country for our wives and families, and are convinced that we are better off here than we should be in the Old Land. We like the country and the life; the land we have seen is rich, and the men we have met, who had very little to start farming with, are now men of means, and are unanimous in their assurance respecting their prospects. I go on my homestead as soon as I possibly can after returning.

We desire to state that the Battleford is a splendid district, and a great many people are going in there; and into the Jack Fish Lake districts. We ourselves are located in the vicinity of Bresaylor, and find the country there very fine, having plenty of timber and open prairie, good water, and everything a man could wish for. We travelled right through the British Colony, and all through the Saskatchewan Valley, and found about five hundred English settlers in the former, with a considerable number of Americans amongst them. The people there were well pleased. A friend of ours, with his wife and six children, who arrived the same time as we, has located in this district, and although it was a little bit late in the season he succeeded in building a house, ploughing some land and getting the same under crop, and made the necessary preparations for the winter. He stated to us that he only wished he had been there five years before, and would not hesitate to recommend others to go in there, and said that any man willing to work would find plenty of work there for him to do.

We return well satisfied, and shall lose no time in returning to Canada, with a view to settling in the district we have mentioned.

(Sgd.) E. A. TRIM,  
Late of Exmouth, Devon, England. J. HOOPER.

## A LONDONER IN WESTERN CANADA.

Battleford, July 8th, 1903.

We are now getting settled on our land—Section 6—44—15, to the north of the river, and are much pleased with the same.

Now we have broken about 13 acres we are much better able to judge of its merits than when we ran out for the day only with the guide. I have sown some oats, potatoes, and a small patch of every other garden seed which I brought with me from Messrs. Sutton's, and they all look remarkably well although sown on the newly broken prairie sod.



The piece we are now ploughing is a fine open stretch of land, with a furrow 600 yards long, and of very fine quality.

I am filling in off times with logging for our house, which I intend to build on a fine site overlooking a lovely valley towards the river, with the Eagle Hills in the far distance.

It may interest you to know that I am doing all the work with a pair of oxen, and I would desire nothing better, for I have used them for every possible purpose, breaking, ploughing, logging, stone hauling, and lastly as a saddle horse, much to the amusement of my friends. To myself as a Londoner this is quite a new experience, but one that falls quite naturally upon any able-bodied man fond of an open air life and a lover of nature. With thanks for your trouble.

(Sgd.) H. J. SCRIMMER.

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### WELL SUITED FOR MIXED FARMING.

Battleford, July 8th, 1903.

I left England on the 31st March, '03, per S.S. Lake Manitoba, with the intention of settling in the British Colony recently organized by the Rev. I. M. Barr, but on arrival at Battleford I decided to locate on land near to the above town. I may say that so far as I have been able to judge of the land it is very good and well suited for mixed farming. I have sown oats, peas, beans and various other produce, which I find in the short time planted has done remarkably well.

I also wish to thank the officials and others of the Canadian Government for their kindness, courtesy and advice.

(Sgd.) JOHN LONSDALE.

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### CLIMATE ALL THAT ONE COULD DESIRE.

Battleford, 8th July, 1903.

I came out with the Barr Colony. I think that the climate is all that one could desire, being very bracing and invigorating. As to the country, from what I have seen of it, the land far exceeds what my opinion of it was in England. I have been over most of the Barr Colony since my arrival, and the land up there could not be better, being well timbered, besides abundance of water.

For farming purposes this district is very well suited, I think, for dairying, mixed farming and ranching.

When the railway runs through I think that this district will be one of the most sought after in all Canada.

If any interested persons desire information I shall be very pleased to give as much detailed information as I can.

(Sgd.) A. C. COOP.

Late of 56 Osborne Rd., South Shore, Blackpool, Lancs., England.

## WILL RETURN TO WESTERN CANADA WITH HIS WIFE.

Swan River, Man., June 22nd, 1903

Am very pleased to say I have bought a farm and homestead on 6, and am at present en route for Old England to fetch my wife back to Swan River. After travelling a good bit around the country, I can't find a better place than Swan River and shall be very pleased to get back to Swan River again.

(Sgd.) E. A. MINCHEN.

English address—Temple Farm,  
Rothley, Leicestershire, England.

## SPRING CREEKS TRAVERSE THE VALLEY—HAY IS PLENTIFUL.

"Swadena Farm,"

Swan River, July 3rd, 1903.

I came from Horsham, Sussex, England, in July of 1901, and was recommended by the officials of the Winnipeg Immigration Department to come to Swan Valley. I did so and was able, with the courteous aid of the Government Sub-Agents, to immediately locate on a quarter-section of land 4 miles from the thriving town of Swan River.

The soil is a rich sandy loam, resting on clay, very easily worked, and of a quality to grow magnificent crops of all kinds; potatoes, mangels and swedes produce enormous weight of crop. Oats grow over six feet, and full headed, and my present crop of 50 acres of red fye wheat looks as fine as I have ever seen.

Cattle thrive well, and find abundance of fodder, and pure water from the numerous spring creeks that traverse the entire valley every few miles, and hay is plentiful.

It is a matter of surprise to me that more English tenant farmers do not come out and take up land and my only objection to this country is an absence of English society. We have Swedes, Norwegians, Americans and Eastern Canadians, in numbers, and they are rapidly taking up the best lands, while my fellow-countrymen go on paying heavy rents at home, and struggling to make ends meet.

It seems to me that it is impossible to fail to do well, with the splendid opportunities and magnificent climate we enjoy in this truly favored land of the West.

(Sgd.) C. A. LEWIS.

GOOD SOIL—PLENTY OF GOOD TIMBER AND WATER  
—GOOD CLIMATE.;

Swan River, Man., June 25, 1903.

I removed to Swan River from Ackerington, Lancashire, England, about twelve months ago. And first I must state that I was not a farmer in England. I am well pleased with this part of Canada. We have black clay loam, also lots of good timber and water. Roots of all kinds do well here, in fact everything is growing well. I would strongly recommend anyone who is willing to work to come to Manitoba. The climate I prefer to that of the Old Country.

(Sgd.) J. ROBERTS.

BUILDING UP A HOME IN WESTERN CANADA..

6th July, 1903.

I left Hampshire, England, on the 31st March, 1903, and reached Battleford about the 12th of May, 1903, and after looking around for a few days I made up my mind to take land on the north side of the N. Saskatchewan River. I have located on Township 43, Range 15, Section 4; the land is what I call a first class country for mixed farming. I have ploughed several acres of land and have some oats in, and also plenty of potatoes and garden seeds, and a variety of water melons and pumpkins, all of which are growing rapidly and appear to show signs of a heavy crop. I am at present hauling logs from the banks of the Saskatchewan River, where they appear to be very plentiful, and well suited for building purposes. I am at present building a house and stable with same. There are a few bluffs here which I think would be fine shelter for stock, and for which purpose I think I shall utilize them.

I am well pleased with my land, and consider this will be a very prosperous part of Canada in the near future, and would advise all comers to look in this direction before going elsewhere.

(Sgd.) H. E. WILLIAMS.

Late of Whitechurch, Hampshire, Eng.

ONCE A FARM LABORER—NOW A RICH MAN.

Fleming, P.O., N.W.T., June 20, '03.

I am pretty well satisfied with the country, and I think it is just the place for men to come to if they are willing to work, not only to work for others, but for themselves, there is plenty of room and land for everybody to own a farm of their own.

I came out here last fall with a family of two girls and six boys, all being fit for work but two small boys. They are all working out, having obtained situations shortly after arrival here. We came from a farm at Chilbolton, near Stockbridge, Hants, England. Was met by my brother when I arrived. He has been in the West of Canada for over twenty years and is getting along fine. He owns 800 acres of land, several horses, cattle, etc. When he left England he was a farm laborer. Anyone can see by that that there is a chance for everybody.

Yours truly,

(Sgd.) H. BOWRING.

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### A SATISFIED ENGLISHMAN.

Moosomin, N.W.T., of Canada.

June 26th, 1903.

A few lines to whom it may concern of the reception I have received since I came to the North West. It is without doubt one of the best countries I ever saw, the best of land, the soil a black loam with a clay sub-soil, and the crops are looking well. Very promising grain grows very quick here; it cannot do otherwise but grow here. It is such a beautiful climate, and what improves it more is the reception you get from the people, they are so kind to you, and I cannot express myself how thankful I am to the Commissioner of Immigration of Winnipeg, and the secretary, Board of Trade, Moosomin. This gentleman has been more than a brother to me. If you go to him to seek work he will find it you; if you want a homestead he will find it you; and he will give you all the information possible at any time; he never counts trouble anything, and I have never heard a single person say but that they had been well treated by these gentlemen, and there is a great chance for English people out here, for each person can have 160 acres of land for £2 that will grow any kind of crop. And again I must say that I am perfectly well suited with the climate, the people and the land and there are thousands upon thousands of acres of land wanting farming and this letter is written with my own free will, for I think it is time for a lot of farmers to collect their thoughts and come out here and make their fortune; good treatment, good land, little cost. I arrived here in March last, 1903, from Suffolk, England.

Yours faithfully,

(Sgd.) WM. HEATON.

## ALL FOUND WORK IN A FEW HOURS.

South Qu'Appelle, Assa., Canada.  
30th June, 1903.

Having booked a passage at the Canadian Pacific Railway Office, London (England), for Winnipeg (Manitoba), I embarked at Liverpool on the 10th March, 1903, on board S.S. "Canada" (Dominion Line), and after a fair voyage I landed at Halifax (Nova Scotia), on the morning of the 28th March, where I entrained for Winnipeg the same day. This was a pleasant, interesting and picturesque journey, lasting until the 1st April. The following morning I called at the Immigration Office, which is quite near the Railway Station, to seek employment. This office is a very busy centre, crowded the whole time it is open with immigrants either seeking employment or looking out a homestead (by means of very ingeniously designed maps) and no one leaving this office is disappointed, independent of the great numbers to be disposed of.

I found the Commission Agents very obliging and attentive, and never tiring at the numerous questions asked them by the multitudinous throng that keeps them busily employed all day and every (week) day. I was given a letter to the Commission Agent for this district—he turned out to be a very kindly disposed man, and he assured me that I should readily find employment, which I did before I had been here four hours. There were 25 of us arrived the same day, all inexperienced farm hands, nevertheless the whole lot found work before night. Farmers are seen on the platforms of nearly all the stations coming up the line, looking for men to work for them. One has to start with a small wage, but they are learning the work the whole time, but as they make themselves more useful they get a rise of salary accordingly. The chances here or in any part of the country for a new settler are great, as the Government holds out every encouragement and protection to such people.

It is almost impossible to give a full account of the agricultural work that goes on here owing to the vastness and sparseness of the country. Everywhere one turns nothing can be seen but new farms springing up and farm implements in as great abundance as they are wonderful, every appliance imaginable, to get the work done by horses to save time and labor.

My knowledge of agriculture as I before mentioned is very limited, nevertheless cannot overestimate the quality of the country as a promising agricultural land. I again came out in June, 1903. When one sees with what rapidity and greatness the crops spring up they cannot help remarking on the quality of the land.

(Sgd.) W. PERFECT.

"Coromandel,"

Stafford Road, Southsea, England.

## LAND GOOD FOR CATTLE OR GRAIN.

Care of Edward Hayes,  
Okotoks, near Calgary, Alberta.  
June 20th, 1903.

I came out to Calgary in July, 1901, without any experience whatever in the way of farming. I was only in Calgary a few days when I secured employment on a mixed farm ten miles out of the city, where I stayed until December, 1902. I then returned to England for a few months. Being so very well satisfied with Calgary I came out again, and was only in the town three days when I found employment on another farm. From my experience out in Calgary I have found that the land is well adapted for either cattle or grain raising. In my estimation a young man who is willing to work, could not do better than come out to Calgary.

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(Sgd.) EDWARD STUART MUSCROFT.

Formerly from Hall Grove, Leeds, Yorkshire, England.

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## TOWNSHIP 14—RANGE 8.

Grenfell, Assa., July 10th, 1903.

I came out here from Wolverhampton, England, this spring, and have got on to my farm now, and am rapidly getting settled down to shape. Have built my own house (with my two sons' help), and am building stable, etc.; now got a good well at 8 feet deep with a fine supply of pure hard water. Am highly pleased with the place and prospects. The soil is rich and will be very productive. Have already dug a fine garden. Land obtained from Government, whose Agents have given me every information and assistance.

(Sgd.) A. B. VARLEY.

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I am located on Section 14—42—20 north of the Saskatchewan River. I arrived on my land about the 8th of June, and have five acres broken; frame house 12x16 not quite finished yet—am erecting stable 14x16 of logs. Have half acre of potatoes; have oats, onions and other seeds all doing well as can be expected. My land is a heavy dark loam, with clay sub-soil, and am well satisfied with it.

My old home was in the Isle of Man, and I would take this opportunity of thanking the members of the Lands Department for the information given me in procuring my land.

(Sgd.) T. CLAYTON.

## OATS DRILLED BY HIS LITTLE GIRL.

I arrived on my quarter-section from England—Worcestershire—where I had had little experience except in hog rearing and vegetable farming—having at the same time had partial management of a factory. I like the district I am settled in and find little to grumble at. I have built a sod stable 14x11 by about 10 feet high, and have got out my plans and parts of poles and lumber for my house—have about 4 or 5 acres of ground broken, a nice lot of potatoes in and part up already—peas and onions through. Some few oats drilled by my little girl are now 3 in. high, which speaks well for the ground, which is a rich black loam, with clayey sub-soil, and should imagine it would grow anything.

I have also gone 11 feet down for well, and hope to strike water at 14 or 15 feet, as I hear several of my neighbors have been fortunate enough to get it about 12 to 15 feet.

So far, I and my family are well satisfied, and hope to do well. We mean trying anyhow.

(Sgd.) A. J. GREENSILL.

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Saskatchewan, July 8th, 1903.

Am now located on Township 43, Range 15—north of the Saskatchewan River.

I have broken some acres of land and find it all that can be desired, and have no doubt of being able to produce heavy crops. Water is easily procurable at about 6 feet deep. The soil is good black loam of varied depths, with a clay sub-soil and in everyway satisfactory for any kind of farming.

I am now busy procuring logs for house building from the riverside, and trust to erect same before haying, having received every assistance from the Government Agents at all times, on every occasion.

B. T. POMEROY.

Formerly of Somersetshire, England.

Postal Address, Queen Camel, Bath.

## WHAT TO TAKE.

The emigrant should take with him as good a supply of warm clothing as he can. Woollen clothing and other kinds of wearing apparel, blankets, house linen; etc., are as a rule cheaper in England than in Canada. Generally all bedding should be taken and the covers or ticks of the beds, but not the materials with which they are stuffed, as these would be too bulky, and can readily be obtained on arrival. Boots and shoes can be purchased to better advantage in Canada, being better adapted to the climate; the English hob-nailed boots are altogether unsuitable in many parts of the country.

Many of the little household necessities which the emigrant possesses he might do well to take, and they may prove very useful; but still it is advisable to consider well the weight and bulk and how far it is worth while.

Mechanics should take any tools they may have, but not buy new ones except possibly chisels and planes.

Item No. 455 of the Customs Tariff, making settlers' effects free, reads as follows: "Wearing apparel, household furniture, books, implements and tools of trade, occupation or employment, guns, musical instruments, domestic sewing machines, typewriters, live stock, bicycles, carts and other vehicles and agricultural implements in use by the settler for at least six months before his removal to Canada, not to include machinery or articles imported for use in any manufacturing establishments, or for sale; provided that any dutiable article entered as settlers' effects may not be so entered unless brought with the settler on his first arrival, and shall not be sold or otherwise disposed of without payment of duty until after twelve months' actual use in Canada; provided also that under regulations made by the Minister of Customs, live stock when imported into Manitoba for the North-West Territories by intending settlers, shall be free, until otherwise ordered by the Governor-in-Council."



# General Information for Intending Settlers.

## SYNOPSIS OF HOMESTEAD REGULATIONS, ETC.

New arrivals in Western Canada will find government officials and officers ready to supply all information concerning lands and the districts where farming lands can be had.

Any vacant quarter (160 acres) of an even-numbered section unless reserved for wood-lots or other similar purpose, is open for homestead entry by any person sole head of a family, or any male over the age of 18 years.

Entry may be made personally at the local land office for the district in which the land to be taken is situated, or if the homesteader desires, he may, on application to the Minister of the Interior, Ottawa, the Commissioner of Dominion Lands, Ottawa, the Commissioner of Immigration, Winnipeg, or the local land agent, receive authority for some one to be named by the intending settler near the local office to make the entry for him. Entry fee, \$10.

Under the law, homestead duties are to be performed by three years' cultivation and residence, during which period the settler may not be absent for more than six months in any one year, without forfeiting the entry. Residence in the vicinity with parents, on land owned by them, or on land owned by the homesteader himself, is accepted as residence on the homestead.

Application for patent for homestead land, on completion of settlement duties, may be made before the local agent or any homestead inspector. Six months' notice must be given in writing to the Commissioner of Dominion Lands by a settler of his intention prior to making application for patent.

N.B.—In addition to Free Grant Lands, to which the regulations above stated refer, thousands of acres of most desirable lands are available for lease or purchase from railroad corporations and private firms in Western Canada.

## Information and Advice can be Freely Obtained From the Following.

W. W. CORY, Deputy Minister of the Interior, Ottawa, Canada.

W. D. Scott, Superintendent of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada.

W. T. R. Preston, 11 and 12, Charing Cross, W.C., Commissioner of Emigration, London, England.

### ENGLAND.

ALFRED JURY, Old Castle Buildings, Preeson's Row, Liverpool.

G. H. Mitchell, Newton Chambers, 43 Cannon St., Birmingham.

H. M. MURRAY, Western Mail Building, Cardiff, Wales.

### SCOTLAND.

JOHN BRUCE WALKER, 35 and 37 St. Enoch Square, Glasgow.

### IRELAND.

EDWARD O'KELLY, 17 and 19 Victoria St., Belfast.

JOHN WEBSTER, 14 Westmoreland St., Dublin.

### NOTE.

The Government does not publish any general list or map showing the vacant lands, as it is impracticable to keep a publication of that kind up to date, owing to the frequent changes caused by homestead entries and cancellations, but an intending settler can always procure diagrams of any two or three surveyed townships he may wish to explore for the purpose of selecting a homestead, by applying to the Dominion Lands Agent in whose districts such townships are situated, and specifying their numbers. Similar information is always obtainable, free of charge at the office of the Commissioner of Immigration at Winnipeg.

